Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864. NUMBER 228.

FROM GENERAL GRANT'S DEPARTMENT.

An Advance on Dalton from Chattanooga.

IMPORTANT PARTICULARS AS TO THE RETREAT OF LONGSTREET.

Sherman's Great Expedition at Selma, Ala.

FULL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE REGION—DETAILS OF THE SITUATION.

Union Movements in West Tennessee.

MATTERS MILITARY AND CONGRESSIONAL.

The Whisky Bill Still Hangs Fire.

PASSAGE OF THE AMENDED LIEUT. GENERAL BILL.

The Draft Ordered—Bounties Extended to April First.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM REBEL PRISONS AT DANVILLE.

Loss of the Sloop-of-War Housatonic by a Torpedo.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

FROM GRANT'S COMMAND.

FROM TUNNEL HILL, GA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

IN THE FIELD IN REAR OF TUNNEL HILL, Feb. 25, 1864—1:30 P. M.

Harrison's cavalry has just driven a rebel force of two hundred cavalry out of town. The rebels opened upon our advance—mounted infantry under Harrison—with artillery, wounding three. Gen. Whipple had a narrow escape, the first shell falling three feet from him. The rebel infantry near this place were parts of Hindman's and Cleborne's divisions at Dalton. Our troops are now flanking the enemy. Only a few shots were fired. The loss is trifling. We have a sufficient force to drive the enemy from this place and Dalton should it be thought advisable.

LATER—5 P. M.

We have taken Tunnel Hill without further loss. Our total loss so far is ten. We occupy all the hills around the town with cavalry, and skirmishers are thrown out toward Dalton.

This is written from the hill one mile south of Tunnell Hill. Hotchkiss' 2d Minnesota and Harris' 19th Indiana batteries did splendid work in shelling the enemy out of the town. Carlin's brigade led the advance, supported on the left by King and on the right by Starkweather's brigade.

Davis' division is now in advance, preceded by a cavalry force.

At the hour I write skirmishing is heard about three miles in front. The army will probably remain here to-night and take Dalton to-morrow.

Rebel citizens are greatly alarmed. Great credit is due Gen. Palmer for planning this splendid victory and Johnston for its execution, while the gallant Davis, Carlin, Harrison, King and Boone deserve a large share of the honor.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE TUNNEL HILL AFFAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The Evening *Bulletin* has the following interesting special:

TUNNEL HILL, GA., Feb. 24.

On Monday a strong column of infantry, preceded by cavalry, moved out from Chattanooga near the old battle field of Chickamauga and took the direct road for Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

Generals Palmer, Johnson, Baird, Davis and Carlin directed the movement. The force advanced without opposition east of the Chickamauga, across which, and back through Ringgold Gap and Taylor's Ridge, a party of rebel cavalry were driven in confusion by Col. Harrison; the head of the column marched on and rested during the night at Ringgold. The movement was commenced yesterday morning. The cavalry is advance had several lively skirmishes with the enemy's mounted force consisting of the first Tennessee rebels. They were, however, continually pushed back, until about four p. m., when our forces came in sight of Tunnel Hill. Here a conflict commenced, in which a great deal of fighting was done, especially by the enemy. There was little loss on either side. [illegible]

It was now 4 p. m., and the rebels fled rapidly along the Dalton road. Our troops pursued, and there was no further fighting until we were within three miles of Dalton, where the rebels were found very strongly posted in a gorge between a high and precipitous range of mountains, called Rocky Face. Through this gorge runs the common road and the railroad. [illegible]

FROM NEAR DALTON.

ADVANCE BRIGADE, NEAR DALTON, GA., Feb. 25.

After the brilliant capture of Tunnel Hill by a flank movement, with the loss of one killed and four wounded, Gen. Harris relieved Johnson and pushed on up the valley toward this place, under heavy shelling from the enemy's guns on commanding ridges on either side. We drove the enemy through the gap beyond here, where he has a division of infantry. Our forces lost only four men. [illegible]

OUR ADVANCE TO TUNNEL HILL.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE REGION.

The country north and south of the Tennessee River is remarkable for its peculiar topographical conformation. The Great Cumberland Range is not as many suppose a continuous mountain, but rather a series of parallel mountain ranges, rocky and jagged, observing a general direction from northeast to southwest, and separated by valleys of wonderful fertility and beauty. Through these vallies are the streams from which they derive their names. The Sequatchie River gives title to Sequatchie Valley, Lookout River to Lookout Valley, and Chickamauga to Chickamauga Valley.

These ranges from Knoxville on the north to the first range of the Cumberland near Dechard on the south, are cut in twain diagonally by the Tennessee River. On the north bank is Waldron's Ridge, and on the south Lookout, Sand, Raccoon and Pigeon mountains, all abutting on the river, and Missionary, Pea Vine, Taylor's Ridges, and a host of ranges and ridges of greater or less extent, all preserving the same general direction, and although separated by valleys, may be considered as part of the Grand Cumberland Range, the southern extremity of which loses itself in the plains south of Atlanta.

We propose briefly to indicate the character of the country south of Chattanooga, for there are stirring events transpiring there, and much interest necessarily centres in that region. Let us take the road southward, and pass through our fortifications, a triple line, across the plain, so vigilantly guarded by the pickets of both armies before the battles of Mission Ridge and under the shadow of grim old Lookout, until we reach Rossville. Here, directly in the gap and west of it lie the broad acres owned and tilled by John Ross, the Indian Chief, whence the name Rossville. This gap divides Mission Ridge and also furnishes passage for a small stream, one of the tributaries of Chattanooga Creek. We pass through the gap over and across the Chickamauga Valley, just skirting as we go the outer edge of that fearful battle-field, until we reach Pea Vine Creek, and just beyond Pea Vine Range.

Our road takes us over this Range, but the elevation is not great, and we make the ascent easily. Descending the ridge we strike the valley of the east fork of the Chickamauga, which we cross, and enter the pretty village of Ringold, where, in November last, some of our brave boys under Hooker spent a bitter Thanksgiving day.

Here is Taylor's Ridge parallel with Mission Ridge, with a natural gap, through which the Georgia State Railroad passes. Fifteen miles beyond is Tunnel Hill, and here the battle was fought. Tunnel Hill is so called because the railroad to Dalton encountered the mountain, and because it could not pass over, was forced to pass under. The tunnel is near a half mile long, and is evidently a position difficult of attack and easily defended. The map gives the situation with sufficient clearness to make the foregoing description intelligible.

Dalton. Night put an end to the engagement. The total loss on our side was three killed and twelve wounded.

FROM PULASKI, ALA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1864.

An officer just arrived from Pulaski, Tenn., states that the cars are running from Nashville to Athens, Ala., and will be completed to Decatur shortly.

Gen. Dodge, at Pulaski, has raised 300 men for the 2d Alabama cavalry and is filling two colored regiments.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 25, 1864.

The advances of Longstreet's forces will reach Greenville to-night. Their retreat is rapid since they burned the bridge, as his cavalry is reported escaping into North Carolina by the French Broad Gap.

Our advance at Strawberry Plains found some deserters among them a Captain and a Quartermaster, citizens of Knoxville, who said that the 6th corps, under Gen. Sedgwick, had cut Longstreet off. They say he burned all his trains, that his retreat was a rout, and that if we press him, over a thousand men, discouraged by the retreat, will come into our lines.

Gen. Schofield telegraphed from Strawberry Plains, to-night, to Gen. Hascall, to have all the baggage sent up at once. He will rapidly complete the bridge, and follow up the rebels sharply.

A skirmish is reported between Bean's Station and Rutledge, yesterday, by a force of infantry from Cumberland Gap. We drove the enemy. There are no particulars.

Col. Kline, just in from the Plains, confirms the above.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—A special to the *Journal* from near Buzzard Roost, Ga., 25th, at 9:30 P. M., says Gen. Cruft is in the valley beyond Rockyface, where he found the enemy in heavy force, and awaits reinforcements.

Morgan and McCook are feeling the enemy at Buzzard Roost and skirmishing lively.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 25.—In our engagement at Tunnell Hill yesterday Gen. Palmer captured over 300 prisoners, who have been brought in. We lost about 75 men killed and wounded.

THE VERY LATEST.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 25,—7 p. m., 1864.

I left the front at Buzzard Roost at eleven o'clock to-day. At that time the firing had ceased entirely, and only an occasional picket shot exchanged. About 6 o'clock this morning, Harrison's mounted force held a gap on the right of our advance, which was attacked vigorously by a brigade of infantry and driven from it.

They subsequently returned, but did not engage the enemy. At 11 a. m. Bright's and King's brigades of Johnson's division still hold the enemy at bay, supported by Morgan and Dan. McCook.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 26, 1864.

Another large and enthusiastic meeting of Union men, a continuation of the Emancipation Convention, met on Wednesday evening, at Memphis. It was addressed by W. H. Fitch, Esq., and Parson Butler, of Arkansas. After the speaking, J. M. Tomeney, Esq., presented a series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That it is indispensable to the welfare of the State of Tennessee that all further participation in, or responsibility for the existing rebellion, be distinctly disavowed; [illegible]

[illegible]

The 6th resolution, as follows, was under discussion when the Convention adjourned for the evening:

[illegible]

The steamers Belvidere and Northerner had arrived from New Orleans. They are ocean steamers. Capt. Bearing's dispatches furnish the following:

On the way up the river, and when within 100 miles of Memphis, he observed the movements of some steamers which excited suspicion, and watched the proceedings until satisfied that the steamer, which proved to be the Pike, was holding communication with the shore contrary to military orders, and for the purpose of better concealing disobedience, small boats were employed to ply between the steamer and the shore. The Belvidere did not hesitate to open fire upon the shore. At the first volley, 200 guerillas displayed their courage by flight, overturning each other in their precipitate retreat. The Pike is to give an account of her share in the transaction, having to report to authorities at Memphis.

Brig. Gen. Davidson has reported here to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb 26, 1864.

THE COMING DRAFT.

The following circular has been issued from the Provost Marshal General's office:

Boards of enrollment will at once commence to prepare cards for the draft of men enrolled, including second class.

Cards will be uniform in shape, size and color, with those of the first class, and will contain the name and residence of the person enrolled, with the number which is opposite his name on the enrollment lists.

Names of persons heretofore stricken from the lists for manifest permanent physical disability, and non-residence will not be placed in the box or wheel.

The names of those who were drafted and held to service, or paid commutation, or furnished substitutes under the preliminary part of the draft in 1863, and names of those known to be in service at the date of receipt of order for the draft will also be left out of the box or wheel.

Names of all other persons enrolled will be put in the draft box.

JOHN B. FRY, Provost Marshal Gen.

REBEL DESERTERS.

Another batch of rebel deserters from Lee's army arrived here yesterday, representing the States of North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. Among them were Gen. Lee's orderlies. All concur that substitute men in the rebel army vice those who heretofore furnished substitutes are now forced into service themselves. They were deserting and carrying off arms and horses.

MILITARY CHANGES, ETC.

First Lieut. Mills F. Race, 160th Pennsylvania, and 2d Lieut. Andrew Anderson, 8th Pennsylvania, have been dismissed by sentence of Court Martial, and private Joseph Baird, company I, 72d Pennsylvania, was sentenced to be shot, on Friday, March 11th, for desertion.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Conference Committee on the Lieutenant General Bill agreed to concur in the Senate's amendment striking out General Grant's name. The change in the last clause of the first resolution will read: "The Lieutenant General may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States." The act reported to the House from the Military Committee and passed to-day, enacts as follows:

Provided that any person resident in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas or Arkansas, who may voluntarily enlist in the military service of the United States for the term of three years or during the war, shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of exchange, and such persons shall be mustered into the service or other organization of whatever State they may elect, or in the case of colored troops, shall be assigned as now provided by law; and the States or subdivisions of States procuring such enlistments shall receive credit for such persons, in accordance with the laws in other cases.

Provided, That such enlistments as are authorized in any State, under the provisions of this act, shall only continue until such States shall have been made subject to the call for troops; and provided, further, that no enlistment shall be made of any soldiers, either in or out of any State, except those who enlisted from that point, and full credit is given to the State to which the enlisted soldier belongs.

The House passed a resolution extending the time for the payment of bounties to veteran and other volunteers, from the first of March to the first of April.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1864.

MILITARY MATTERS.

A pamphlet is published defending the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps from the imputations cast upon them in Gen. McClellan's report for alleged bad conduct in the battle of Glendale. It contains Gen. McCall's report of the battle, with the reports of subordinate commanders, and ends with the following statement:

We, the undersigned, officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who fought in the battle of the 30th of June, 1862, variously called the battle of Nelson's Farm, Glendale and Newmarket Cross Roads, do hereby distinctly state that our division was not routed in that battle, and although a temporary reverse was sustained by Seymour's brigade early in the day, the division was at no time routed.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

And thirty-seven other officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

The Committee on the War have thoroughly satisfied themselves by the testimony of competent witnesses, that the United States is using the best ordnance in the world, manufactured at the least cost.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The investigation into the Alexandria affair is progressing.

The Senate having agreed to conference committee report on Lieut. General Bill, Mr Washburn moved its adoption in the House.

Mr. Cox asked if the committee had struck out the clause recommending Grant for Lt. General.

Mr. Washburn said yes.

Mr. Cox then moved to lay the report on the table.

The Speaker stated that if the report was laid on the table it would carry the bill with it, or, in other words, it would defeat the bill entirely.

Mr. Cox insisted on the motion, which was negatived—yeas 36, nays 59.

The Copperheads voted in the affirmative.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of the report—yeas 75, nays 47.

[illegible]

Hubbard of Conn., Kalbfleisch, Lazear, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pa., Morrison, Noble, O'Neil of Ohio, Pendleton, Ross, Scott, Shannon, Stevens, Stiles, Strouse, Wadsworth, Ward, Wheeler, A. White, Rendall, Fernando Wood. The only Democrats on the affirmative were, James C. Allen, Johnson of Ohio, Marsh, McAllister, Odell, Stebbins, Steele of New York, and Stewart.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs were instructed, on motion of Lane of Ind., to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting any subordinate of the President from relieving General officers from duty, except when under arrest or disabled.

The Senate spent more than an hour in discussing a bill from the Post Office Committee, enabling negroes to carry mails and to testify in Federal courts. Both Indiana Senators opposed it.

Mr. Sumner said the Post-master General wanted to appoint a colored mail carrier, but was unable under the present law.

A bill introduced by Senator Wilson, provides for future enlistments in the regular army for three instead of five years. It gives those enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, the privilege of re-enlisting until the first of May, 1864, and gives officers absent on leave for ten days or less, full pay and allowances, and puts chaplains on the same footing as to pensions as first lieutenants.

The long executive session of the Senate was chiefly consumed in a discussion concerning the second and fifth sections of the naval grade bill relative to promotions.

Caleb Lyon was confirmed as Governor of Idaho.

A bill was introduced by the Board directing the Second Auditor to audit and pay all just claim still unpaid under the act of March 25, 1863, authorizing the payment of officers and soldiers actually in service in the Department of Missouri, whether mustered in or not. The preamble to the bill recites in effect that the committee appointed by the War Department did not do its work thoroughly.

Mr. Higby, of California, introduced an elaborate bill to-day, which was referred to Committee on Judiciary, depriving traitors and their accomplices of the benefits of the laws relating to the public lands, of the use of the courts in criminal cases.

The House passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a statement of re-enlistments in detail.

Resolutions of thanks to Admiral Carter and Commodore Ringgold, passed the House to-day.

FINANCE MATTERS.

The thousand dollar ten forty five per cent. bonds are nearly ready. There is no reason to believe that the Secretary will yet yield to the pressure for a lower rate of interest.

THE HUNT CASE.

The authorities here consider the sentence of Jas. Hunt, Senator Hale's client, unwarrantably lenient.

THE WHISKY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the whisky bill met to-day, and having again failed to agree, made a report, asking to be discharged. The Senate being in the executive session, the report was not presented in either House.

COURT MARTIAL.

Sergt. Hiram Rich, of the 8th Illinois cavalry, is on trial by a court martial on the charge of murder. Gen. Farnsworth, formerly Colonel of that regiment, is acting as volunteer counsel for the prisoner. The testimony tends to show that the killing was done in self-defense. The person killed was a member of the 8th N. Y. cavalry.

GEN. GRANT'S SWORD.

The sword manufactured by the Chicopee Arms Company, for Joe Davies county, Ill., to be presented to Gen. Grant, is here, in the hands of Hon. E. B. Washburne. It is considered by competent judges, to be the most magnificent sword ever made in the country.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President having approved and signed the amendatory enrollment bill, it is now a law.

The subject of a modification of the revenue laws is still in the hands of a Sub Committee and the Committee on Ways and Means. A separate bill may be prepared altering the duties on tobacco.

The general appropriation bills will probably all be disposed of before the House will be able to act on the revenue question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A memorial from the merchants of Philadelphia was presented by representative O'Neil, of Penn., to-day, praying Congress to tax the circulation of all State banks to such an extent as to compel them to call in their issues, that the country may have nothing but national legal tender currency. They say State bank issues have depreciated, and are liable to further depreciation.

A bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Felton, relative to the captures made by armed vessels in the service of the United States, and placing their crews on the same footing as to prize money with the crews of vessels in the navy proper.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, New York, as Governor of Idaho. D. N. Cooley was nominated as Commissioner of Taxes for South Carolina.

A special to the *Commercial*, dated Washington, Feb. 26th, says: I am informed that returns of the enlistments in the State of New York, which have been received here this week, warrant the assertion that a draft will be unnecessary in that State.

The second Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the Whisky Bill, had another meeting to-day, but was unable to agree, and there is no prospect of their arriving at an accommodation of their differences.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The Conference Committee on the whisky bill are unable to agree, and probably the bill will fail. In this event, the Ways and Means Committee have a new bill ready, embracing petroleum, whisky, tobacco and cotton, and offering to Congress an opportunity of taxing stocks on hand of all these articles.

W. W. Bush, one of Mosby's rebel cavalry, has been in Washington in the uniform of a Union Colonel, and carrying a pass of a Colonel of Maryland cavalry.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: A rumor is current that Mr. Chase has resigned, and Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts, appointed Secretary of the Treasury. The rumor is groundless.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 26, 1864.

The Senate this morning concurred in the resolution favoring the extension of the payment of the present Government bounties to the 1st of April. Sixteen bills were introduced, including several appropriation bills. None of general interest were introduced or passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution looking to a later time for meeting of the Legislature. The Assembly rejected the resolution for the reorganization of the Supreme Court, and passed resolutions for copies of the Session Laws in pamphlet form as soon as published.

A bill was introduced to amend the dog law so that the fees shall go into the county treasury; also, to amend chapter 137, Revised Statutes, relative to evidence; to amend chapter 22 of laws of 1860 and repeal laws of 1860, relative to the sale of lands for taxes, and to amend the stray law.

There was a long discussion on a bill authorizing the school land Commissioners to increase the number of agents to prevent depredations on State lands; and also a bill transferring the publication of the statements of Home Insurance Companies from State to local papers. No final action was taken on either bill.

Many inquirers are here about town quotas and credits, but little satisfactory information is obtainable.

Enlistments for the 35th regiment and older regiments are very rapid.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—The court martial in the case of Capt. Crandall, for killing Lieut. Hogan, has concluded. The testimony substantially confirms the account published at the time of the arrest of Crandall, and he was exonerated.

Mrs. Lightball and daughter, arrested some time since for harboring rebels, were ordered to take the oath of allegiance and go north of the Ohio River, to remain there during the war.

THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—A battle had taken place at Olustee, in Florida. Our troops captured and destroyed over one million and a half dollars worth of property. They afterwards returned to Jacksonville.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Arrived, brig Glencoe, from Kanagawa, January 15th. A private letter received by her says, we regret to say the news concerning the Alabama being blockaded at Amoy is not confirmed. It is, however, believed that the Alabama is blockaded by the Wyoming at or near Saigon, and not in dock, as first reported.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The transport Fulton, from Port Royal 23d, with eighty-four rebel prisoners, arrived to-night.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Major Gen. Sherman with a magnificent force of from 25,000 to 30,000 men, left Memphis by steamer on the 25th of January, and on Wednesday, February 3d, struck out boldly eastward from Vicksburg, in a movement than which not another in the whole war will prove more memorable, as certainly none has struck a more profound sensation of terror into the hearts of the Confederacy. In ten days from the date of leaving Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman having occupied Jackson, after a brisk fight, turned the flank of Bishop Polk at Meridian, greatly to the discomfiture and damage of that Reverend General's reputation in rebeldom. Having left this rebel force behind, Sherman moved straight across the line of Mississippi and made for the centre of Alabama. Our map shows the relative positions of Selma and Montgomery.

Selma is situated in Dallas county, Alabama, on the right bank of the Alabama River. In 1860 it had a population of 3,177 persons. It stands on a high level. It is the Southern terminus of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, and connected by railroad via Meridian and Jackson with Vicksburg. In 1859-60, it exported nearly 100,000 bales of cotton. It is about 300 miles above Mobile.

Montgomery is situated on a high bluff of the left bank of the Alabama River, 415 miles above Mobile. In 1850 the population was 10,000 persons, has iron foundries, and shipped large amount of cotton. River is navigable to this point at all times of the year.

In capturing Selma Gen. Sherman can reach the Gulf by water communication. The city has railroad communication with Atlanta, Ga., and with Pensacola, Florida.

Montgomery lies a little west of being due South of Charleston.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 26.

The steamer J. C. Swon arrived last evening, bringing intelligence from Vicksburg further confirming the statement that Gen Sherman was in possession of Selma, Ala. The occupation was gained by a severe fight.

It was understood that the next point to be attacked would be the capital of the State, Montgomery.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Feb. 23.]

From the commencement of the late movement of the enemy in Mississippi the telegraph has been dumb. [illegible]

"MOBILE, Feb. 10, 1864.—DEAR SIR: I have just been informed by Gen. Polk that the enemy is moving from Morton against Mobile. It is therefore my duty to ask all persons who cannot take part in the defense of the city to leave it. I am, Sir, very respectfully, yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

"To MR. BALLENTINE."

[illegible]

The following brief sketch of the enemy's advance may not be unacceptable:

[illegible]

"The distress of the people of Jackson was very great at the approach of the enemy, and the roads leading east were crowded with fugitives. The cotton and public stores were mostly removed and the residue burned."

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1864.

James T. Fax, of company C, 6th Ohio, and Charles Schnister, of company H, of the same regiment, both of this city, reached here, having escaped from prison No. 5 Danville, Virginia. They made their escape by means of a tunnel seventy-five feet in length, which was dug by the prisoners in five days and nights. The exodus was affected on the night of the 26th of January. About seventy of the nine hundred prisoners in the building managing to reach fresh air before the sentry discovered them. The fortunate ones, mostly Ohio and Illinois men, then divided themselves into small squads and commenced their toilsome and dangerous flight in the direction of our lines.

The men mentioned in company with John Mellenbaugh, of the 39th Indiana, reached our lines on the 18th instant, after experiencing all the privations and miseries incident to such a trip.

There are six prison houses at Danville, containing about 3,000 Union prisoners, the majority of whom were taken at Chickamauga. The prisoners at Danville are subjected to all the miseries of their fellow soldiers in prisons elsewhere. Their food consisted at no time of more than two ounces of fresh beef and eight ounces of corn bread. The small-pox is raging among the prisoners, some 500 having already died of that and other diseases.

Gen. Grant has issued an order conferring the salary of river pilots to $250 per month above Memphis, and $300 below, and at $15 per day for trips of less than ten days. He also ordered additional precautions against fire on steamboats.

The 71st Ohio re-enlisted veterans passed through to-day.

Ohio, under all calls, has furnished 200,452 men.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26, 1864.

The patriotic desire of many youths of Illinois to enter the army, and the unprincipled conduct of a certain class of recruiting officers has taken into the ranks hundreds of minors "whose mothers don't know they are out," consequently distressed friends and guardians have besieged the Governor for discharges. He has, to the extent of his ability, aided in correcting this evil.

The following regulations have been decided upon by the War Office, and will hereafter be the policy:

Minors between 18 and 21 years cannot be discharged at all.

Minors under 18, cannot be discharged, if in their oath of enlistment it is set forth that they are fully of that age.

In the case of a minor actually under 18, whose age is correctly stated in his oath, or who has been enlisted or mustered without taking a formal oath, a discharge can be obtained upon a full statement of all the facts in proper form, addressed to the Secretary of War.

Considerable activity prevails in the recruiting business in various portions of the State.

Yesterday 321 recruits presented themselves at the headquarters of General White in this city; 203 of this number were sent to Camp Butler and the balance to Camp Yates.

Capt. Chase Rowen, Co. F, and 2d Lieut. Chas. W. Earle, 96th Illinois regiment volunteers, recently escaped prisoners of war from Richmond, have been granted thirty days leave of absence by the War Department, when they are to report to regiments for duty.

Col. John S. Wilcox, 52d Illinois volunteers, who tendered his resignation, has been honorably discharged the service. Col. W. has seen hard service, and made a splendid record as a commanding officer.

The 10th regiment veteran volunteers, Col. John Tillson, left Quincy to-day for the field. In addition to the regiments already reported, the 11th Cavalry have all re-enlisted and are expected home in a short time.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1864.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., introduced a bill to exclude disloyal persons from the public lands of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., introduced a bill which provides that the future enlistments in the regular army shall be for three instead of five years; and soldiers in the regular army who enlisted prior to July 2 d, 1861, shall have the privilege of re-enlisting until the 1st of May next, with the existing bounties. It was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, the bill to remove disqualifications on account of color, in carrying the mails, was called up. A considerable debate ensued on the amendment of the Post Office Committee, which provides that there shall be no exclusion of witnesses in the courts of the United States on account of color.

LANE, of Kansas, HENDRICKS, of Ind., POWELL, of Ky., and SAULSBURY, of Del., opposed the amendment. SUMNER, of Mass., COLLAMER, of Vt., and HARLAN, of Iowa, supported it.

The Senate without concluding the subject of removing the disqualifications against colored persons carrying the mails, and allowing them to testify in courts, resolved to adjourn until Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1864.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, of Penn., the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of Cadets at the Military Academy, and also the expediency of repealing so much of the enrollment act as gives pay to officers absent with leave. At the suggestion of Mr. Stevens to-morrow was exclusively set apart for the general debate, or buncombe speeches.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, introduced a bill to exclude traitors and public enemies from the courts and settlement on the public lands. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following joint resolution: [illegible]

Mr. COFFROTH, of Penn., suggested an amendment crediting veterans to their respective localities.

Mr. SCHENCK said that was already provided for in the enrollment bill.

Mr. COFFROTH replied that the Provost Marshal had issued an order antagonistic to it.

[illegible]

The House then passed a joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of bounties.

The House passed a resolution of thanks to Admiral Porter, commanding the Mississippi Squadron, and to his officers and men, for eminent skill and endurance in co-operating with the army in reopening the Mississippi river. Also, a resolution of thanks to Commodore Ringgold, officers and men, for daring and skill in rescuing the U. S. troops from shipwreck during 1863.

Mr. BLAIR, of Mo., from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill, which, after debate, was passed, allowing persons in North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and other southern States to be enlisted in the army with all the privileges under the existing law. In regard to pay of bounty, &c., such volunteers to be credited to such States or sub-divisions of States as they may elect. The bill was passed by a vote of 81 to 44.

The Virginia election case was then taken up.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Ill., made a report from the Conference Committee on the disagreement to the amendment to the Lieutenant General bill. Mr. Washburne explained that the House Committee had agreed to the Senate amendment by striking out the recommendation that Gen. Grant be appointed Lieut. General, for the reason they believe, if the report should be concurred in, Gen. Grant would be selected to fill the post on by the President.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, accused Mr. Washburne of deserting his old friend Gen. Grant, by yielding to the striking out of the recommendation.

The report was then adopted by a vote of 75 against 47. Adjourned.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26, 1864.

TOBACCO—The market continues unchanged, with a break of 16 hhds. [illegible]

FLOUR—Continues dull and dragging, [illegible]

GRAIN—Rye—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

WHEAT—The market continues unchanged. [illegible]

CORN—Active at a further decline. [illegible]

OATS—Active, and prices unchanged, [illegible]

LARD—Dull. [illegible]

TALLOW—A small lot sold at 11c.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Feb. 26, 1864.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged [illegible]

[illegible]

Milwaukee Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26, 1864.

GRAIN—[illegible]

New York Money Market—Feb. 26.

COTTON—Less active and prices without decided change, [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Stock Market—Feb. 26.

MONEY—[illegible]

[illegible]

Mining Stocks at Boston—Feb. 26.

[illegible]

New Advertisements

MASONIC.—There will be a Summoned Convocation of Chicago Council No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, at Masonic Temple, this Saturday Evening, Feb. 27th, at 7½ o'clock, for election of officers. Members will take notice, &c. J. A. BUNCE, P. C. of M.

MASONIC—A Special Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge No. 209 F. & A. M., will be held in Masonic Temple this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on 3d degree. FRANK WENTWORTH, Sec'y.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, F. & A. M.—A Special Communication of this Lodge will be held this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of work. Members of the fraternity are cordially invited to attend. J. HALL DOW, Sec'y P. T.

TO STOVE DEALERS.—I have this day appointed GRANGE SARA, Jr., as my agent in Chicago, who will continue the wholesale Stove business as heretofore, at 222 Lake street. JOHN F. RATHBONE. Chicago, Feb. 25, 1864.

EASY OF ACCESS, PLEASANTLY situated, polite attendants, good work, may all be found at EVERITT'S, 157 Lake street, corner of Lasalle. Cards Phot. only $2 per dozen.

TO PORK AND BEEF PACKERS.—For sale, a valuable water lot, suitable for a Packing House, [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Eastland & Bushara is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Chicago, February 26th, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per share has been declared on the stock of the Northwestern Iron Company, [illegible] F. WILKES, Sec'y. Milwaukee, Feb. 25, 1864.

$5000 FOR THREE YEARS WANTED [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE AND A DESIRABLE bargain for some man. I offer for sale the Lease of my Drug and Lamp Store, and House, together with the stock and fixtures and furniture of House. [illegible]

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR ALL THE STATES & TERRITORIES AND NOTARY PUBLIC. PHIL. A. HOYNE. Post Office and Custom House Building. U. S. Commissioners office.

JERSEY OR ALDERNEY CATTLE—BUTTER MAKING.—[illegible] HENRY HAY.

$12,000 TO LOAN ON Improved Farms within 125 miles of Chicago, on three or five years time. Address or apply to D. K. PEARSONS, 112 Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box 3497.

46 CLARK STREET, NEAR THE SHERMAN HOUSE. JAMES FOSTER, Jr., & CO., OPTICIANS. We have on hand a better stock than ever, of Spectacles, Spy Glasses, Field Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, Hydrometers, Microscopes, Drawing Instruments, &c. Parlor Stereoscopes at $15 and upwards. Magic Lanterns or Stereopticons always on hand. Liberal discounts to the trade. Orders promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2841.

TREASURY NOTES. WE ARE AT PRESENT SELLING EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK At PAR for TREASURY NOTES. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS, Corner Clark and South Water streets.

TRUSSES. Physicians and Surgeons send their patients with Hernia or Rupture, to I. E. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT. Druggists that wear Trusses go to I. E. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, where they are fitted with the Hard Rubber Truss. Persons that wear Trusses should go to I. E. Seeley's Truss Establishment, 126 CLARK STREET, Where they will be fitted up with a Truss adapted to their case.

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS, AXLE GREASE, &c. 175 Lake Street.

LAND WARRANTS SOLD AT LOWEST MARKET PRICE And guaranteed perfect in all respects. Money refunded or new Warrants furnished should they prove defective. Land Warrants Bought at Market Rates. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers, Cor. Clark and South Water sts.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE. [illegible]

HOUSE AND LEASE.—For sale The household stores of Lot, 100 Adams street, east of Clark. [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO give instruction in MUSIC AND LANGUAGES [illegible]

THREE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED—HILLGROVE'S BALL ROOM GUIDE, AND Complete Practical Dancing Master, Containing a Plain Treatise on Etiquette and Deportment at Balls and Parties, with Valuable Hints on Dress and the Toilette, together with full explanations and descriptions of the Rudiments, Terms, Figures, and Steps used in Dancing, including Clear and Precise Instructions how to dance all kinds of Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, Redowas, Reels, Round, Plain and Fancy Dances, so that any person may learn them without the aid of a Teacher; to which is added Easy Directions for Calling out the Figures of every Dance, and the amount of Music required for each. The whole illustrated with one hundred and seventy-six descriptive engravings and diagrams. By THOMAS HILLGROVE, Prof. of Dancing. 237 Pages, bound in cloth, with gilt side and back. 75c. Bound in boards, with cloth back. 50c. Copies of the above book sent by mail, to any address, free of postage, on receipt of the price. Published by DICK & FITZGERALD, No. 18 Ann street, N.Y. Also for sale by all Booksellers in this place.

Grupe & Kindt's Pianos, Grupe & Kindt's Pianos, Grupe & Kindt's Pianos, USED BY OUR FIRST CITIZENS, USED BY OUR FIRST CITIZENS, USED BY OUR FIRST CITIZENS. Rapidly Winning Favor, Rapidly Winning Favor, Rapidly Winning Favor, AS FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS, AS FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS, AS FIRST CLASS INSTRUMENTS. MASSIVE AND POWERFUL IN TONE, DURABLE IN STRUCTURE, STAND ADMIRABLY IN TUNE, FULL IRON FRAME, OVERSTRUNG BASS, AND ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. Though first class Pianos, in every respect, they are afforded at moderate prices. We Warrant them to give Perfect Satisfaction. We Warrant them to give Perfect Satisfaction. We Warrant them to give Perfect Satisfaction. ROOT & CADY 95 Clark street, Chicago. Geo. F. Root, E. T. Root, C. M. Cady.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in store, and daily arriving, a very large and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, purchased for cash, at favorable periods, whereby we are able to present to our friends and the Trade generally, every inducement, both in goods and prices, that can be found East or West. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Chicago. Our firm in St. Louis is S. C. DAVIS & CO.

REMOVAL. After the 5th of January, 1864, we shall occupy the House, No. 22 Lake street, OVER S. L. BARRETT & CO, Until the completion of our New Store, now being erected on the corner of Lake and Michigan avenue and other of manufacturers' prices. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail-Makers, TWINES, CORDAGE, Linen and Cotton Canvas, TENTS, Wagon Covers and Paulins, Bunting Flags, &c. A full assortment and large stock of everything in [illegible] 205 & 207 South Water-st., corner of Wells.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, Loomis' Block, No. 5 Clark Street, Near South Water Street. All Savings upon which six per cent. interest is paid, will be secured by the Five-Twenty Bonds of the United States. J. P. REYNOR, Pres't. LASELL K. ALEXANDER, Cash. Agents for Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Leipsic, Germany.

COE'S COUGH BALSAM Cures Croup Every Time. Cures Tickling in the Throat. Cures the Most Stubborn Cough. Cures Chills and Fever. Cures Influenza and Sore Throat. Cures Asthma and Relieves Consumption. Cures all if the directions are strictly followed, or the money will be refunded. LORD & SMITH, GENERAL AGENTS. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

HERRING'S Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. 40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS, 217 South Water Street, Chicago, DEALERS IN ROPE, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BLOCKS, OAKUM, PITCH, &c. &c. Also, have constantly on hand or made to order, WAGON COVERS, TENTS AND TARPAULINS OF NEW OR SECOND-HAND CANVAS.

A PLEASANT AND COMMODIOUS Salesroom on the second story in the new block corner of Wells and Lake streets, TO RENT. Apply to 125 Lake street.

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS [illegible]

100.000 POWDER WILLOW PLANTS for Hedging or shade. FOR SALE. [illegible]

RETAIL GROCERY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. [illegible]

WROUGHT IRON PIPE [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

The Attempt to Establish a National Radical Party and Its Defeat.

The Border Slave States Emancipation Convention, which met at Louisville on the 22d, after having transacted the business for which it was called, adjourned sine die on the evening of the following day. We have published the proceedings as received from our correspondent by telegraph, including the masterly speech of Hon. C. D. Drake, of St. Louis, delivered before a large and deeply interested audience, on the evening of the 22d. The convention, in its inception, object and aim, was one of the most important ever gathered in the United States, and we hope and look for important and gratifying results from its action, although issues foreign to the intention of its authors, and not in unison with their sentiments, were thrust into its deliberations, and much marred the harmony of its closing proceedings. The objects of the convention were very explicitly enunciated in the call, which were—"for the promotion of a more cordial understanding between those who concur in the necessity of adopting freedom policies; for the more effective initiation of local State organizations to accomplish the work of emancipation; and for such mutual interchange of opinions and experiences as may make the teachings of the past of practical aid in the guidance of the present."

Delegates, in response to this invitation, were present from Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky—the delegation from Missouri numbering all others combined, and as the vote on all occasions were per capita, of course controlling the entire action of the Convention. There was an unusual share of intellectual and oratorical ability in the Convention. Some of the speeches made during the progress of its proceedings manifested superior ability, and a large share of earnestness and determination.

The objects of the Convention we have stated; but it was evident from the very opening of the Convention that other and less patriotic interests were at work to take possession of and control its deliberations. It was evident that a body of delegates from the State of Missouri would seize the occasion to attempt the disruption of the Union party of the country by a proposal to set up the Radical wing for itself, or that the Convention would be used to prevent the nomination of President Lincoln. The first manifestation in this direction came to the shape of a "Supplement to the Louisville Folio-Sheet," which was liberally circulated among the delegates, containing an article headed "The Freedom Convention—What we expect from it." Among the things which the writer "expected," was "that this Convention will take the initiative steps towards calling a National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for *President* and *Vice President*, to be supported by the Radicals in the coming Presidential contest."

Closely upon the heels of this "Supplement," appeared a pamphlet, of St. Louis origin, also liberally distributed among the delegates, entitled "A Flying Bird from Missouri to the members of the Louisville Convention." This "Flying Bird" proved to be a very foul bird, and looked like a thing of Copperhead origin. It first "defined the purposes of the Convention," and closed with a philosophical and somewhat musical dissertation upon the character and powers of the Constitution. Its animus was manifest in but a few sentences. We extract as follows:

"It is not difficult to perceive how this war has brought about a just appreciation of the fight for freedom, that too great and dangerous a power has been concentrated in the hands of the Federal Government, and by wielding absolutely and without any home control, the thunderbolts of war, which, when hurled at the rebellious portion of that power which alone belongs to the people; secretly, and yet openly, undermine the immovable pillars of the Constitution, and shake the very foundations of our political fabric, and the very foundations of our political edifice. There is no necessity for a Convention to tell us that the Constitution is dead, and that too when the General is evidently driving the enemy to the wall, and is sure of winning the fight? Is it wisdom to think seriously of removing our Commander-in-Chief in the midst of his struggle with traitors and rebels, when he has then more than half conquered, when their wicked cause is clearly lost, and the arms and policy of the Government are on the eve of complete triumph? This is what Horace Greeley advises to be done, and for the wretched reason that the President has been re-elected since Gen. Jackson.

Theodore Parker in 1858, wrote thus of the man who stabs at our President:

"Greeley's conduct, I think, is base. I never had any confidence in him. He has no talent for a leader."

In another part of the book he says:

"Greeley is not fit for a leader. He is an *erratic, crotchety, full of whims and wrong-headed.* How he talks on political economy, which he knows so little about! How he took the side of Russia in the Crimean war! How is he now? Unwilling to object to the admission of a new slave state; and what a miserable reason he gives! A mere speech. He is honest, I think, but *politically weak for a man to such a position.*"

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Elsewhere we present in a condensed form the resolutions passed by various State Legislatures endorsing President Lincoln and his administration and favoring his renomination. These resolutions indicate the popular voice and the popular wish. The people have set their heart upon Abraham Lincoln, who has piloted the Ship of State through nearly four stormy years and have determined that he shall remain at the helm, with an honest heart within him and God overhead, until he has worked out the salvation of the old ship. There are three classes working against him: The rebels, who dread nothing so much as his re-election; the Copperheads, whose apprehensions run in the same track with the rebels; and sore-headed politicians, like Greeley and Pomeroy, who are contriving their machinations in the very house of their friends. The combination may be briefly summed up as follows: Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stevens, Fernando Wood, Vallandigham, Horace Greeley, S. C. Pomeroy. Every one of these men will move Heaven and earth to prevent the re-nomination of President Lincoln, but the people will overthrow this political firm and their plottings, in the words of the Maryland State Union Convention, the people are for Abraham "first, last and always."

A PARADOX.—Said our friend Dr. Eddy, of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the other day, to a friend, "I think there is a remarkable parallel in the case of Paul, who was bitten by the adder on the Isle of Melita, and the President of the United States. Both were bitten, to human reasoning, most unlikely to be the chosen of God for their good leadership. Mr. Lincoln, like the Apostle, sailed into the terrible Euroclydon, which burst in terrific fury, and to his wise counsel the lives of all on board are due; and, I believe, in regard of God's good and gracious purpose of Emancipation was reached, and the barbarous people showed much kindness." But as Abraham was seeking the comfort of the storm-tossed, the viper of Copperheadism (and it is interesting to see how alike the two snakes are) came out and fastened upon him. The terrified people looked to see him swollen and fall down dead; but he did not cease his work, but simply shook off the reptile *into the fire.* The villainous snake came off second best!

☞ The London *Daily News* publishes a narrative of the cruise of the Alabama and a list of her officers and crew, furnished by one of the latter, from which it appears that the guns of that vessel are of English manufacture, (Fawcett, Preston & Co.,) and that Semmes promised his men to lay the Alabama alongside of an American frigate, but avoided it studiously; adding that there were "only six ships he was afraid of in the United States Navy." Of the crew, the majority are Englishmen, chiefly enlisted in Liverpool, in which city the families of most of them still reside, drawing half pay through mercantile firms there. A deserter from the Sumter, who was recaptured by Semmes on board the Philadelphia ship Manchester, (burned by the Alabama,) was set ashore on the desolate island of Blanco, (one of the Western Islands,) with his legs and arms ironed; but the Alabama's crew made up a purse of $12 for him, unknown to Semmes, hoping that this sum might induce some vessel to take him off. The poor fellow has not since been heard of.

☞ The President has appointed Frederick Meyer, Esq., of Cincinnati, Postmaster of that city vice Mr. Bacon, the present incumbent, and the confirmation is now pending in the Senate. The *Gazette* says: "We are advised that the removal of Mr. Bacon was decided upon as a business necessity, not reflecting in the least upon his personal or political character, and that Mr. Wright, who was dismissed, some of the Union men of the Legislature were desired to designate a successor from the citizens of German descent, and that after consultation with many of the German citizens, they designated Mr. Meyer."

☞ Edward W. Whelpley, Chief Justice of New Jersey, died at Morristown on Monday last. Judge Whelpley was a lawyer of high ability, of great force and decision of character, and was generally esteemed throughout the State. He was a Republican in politics.

☞ Vermont has a credit of 5,000 man over all calls to the present time. This credit will probably be increased by 600 men re-enlisted from the State in the Department of the Cumberland, and will, it is expected, be sufficient to meet the call of March 1st.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

How the Canvass is Opening—The Sentiment of Twelve Loyal States.

The people from Maine to Oregon are with Abraham Lincoln. They believe that he is the man to finish up this rebellion and lead the country into lasting peace. They believe that he is the man to wipe out the accursed institution of slavery, and they believe in electing him President again because the rebels don't want him. The preference of the people has been expressed lately through their legislatures, and we give below those expressions of at least twelve of Mr. Lincoln's strength:

New Hampshire.

The Republican State Convention, which met at Concord on the 6th ult., and nominated Gov. Gilmore for re-election, unanimously and enthusiastically

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, by the exercise, during the stormy trials, and most dangerous crisis, of the office of President, has proved himself, by unquestionable evidence, of a statesman of the highest wisdom, of the most unshaken firmness and moral courage, of a patriot of the purest and most exalted character, whose patriotism, like the patriotism of Washington, is above all party, and whose determination, that the struggle of the Government against the rebellion, shall be a struggle for the Union, shall be the final triumph of liberty throughout the land, and not a mere drawn battle, or a compromise of the rights of the people to an equivocal peace, or to any other political test than Washington; that the rebellion must be crushed, and that the compromise, disorganization of the rebellion, and the establishment of a Government, which, in its foundations, shall be based upon the principle of the Declaration of Independence, and the Union shall be established under the administration of the Government; and that we, therefore, declare our cordial and hearty approval of the President's choice for re-election to the Presidency in 1864.

Connecticut.

By the Union State Convention, held at Hartford, Feb. 17th inst., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, in the midst of trials unexpressed by his unprecedented honesty and patriotism—by his measureless devotion to the best interests of this imperiled country—by his steady and lawful progress towards the suppression of the rebellion and the establishment of the cause of liberty his impartiality in the distribution of the military power in his hands—and by the entire devotion of every faculty of his heart and head to the welfare of his country, has won our entire confidence, and our unanimous wish to have secured from the wise and good of other lands who engage this with us in our national struggle; we do, therefore, regard his re-election to the place he now fills, and the continuance of his wise political policy, as vitally important to the best interests of the country; and we hereby request our delegates to give him their united support in the coming National Convention.

New Jersey.

Twenty-one Union members of the present Legislature—nearly all of those elected on the Union War tickets—headed by Senator James M. Scovel, have united in the following letter:

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 18, 1864.

To Abraham Lincoln, President:

Nearly three years ago you were inaugurated President of a Union of States. A formidable conspiracy had ripened into a formidable rebellion, and the Union was threatened the day of your inauguration. Your inaugural address, in the month of May, a new Union with a strong device, should be raised triumphantly from the wreck of the National Union.

Elevated to the arts of peace, the people of the North were compelled to protect, without obstacle, the rights of the South, against the dangers which threatened our arsenals in the Slave States. Treason was met and was opposed by combinations of a character and extent which proved treason to be a fact. The Union had open against the war, as it had been secretly against the peace of the war, opposed and resisted the policy of the Government in conducting the war. These men overthrew the Union party in Ohio, and raised an army of treason declared by disease and by death, that the Union party in Ohio, and throughout every loyal State, the great cause moved on. That Thirty Florida years ago was united upon the birth of the Republican Party, and the Union party, and upon the Union over a seething country. We hold in grateful remembrance the services which have been given for our freedom, who, sustaining the national honor and dignity, and integrity, have met death with total determination; and we hold in remembrance those who have given up their lives in defending that the nation might live.

And to your hands we have to place upon record our sense of the country's obligation to you, as a patriot, and our sense of the high responsibility of the duties of your high office—and its fearful responsibilities which have appealed and cheered and your patriotism. Not were we deserted. At Fort Henry, Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Mobile, and Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, finally under the Stars and Stripes, Arkansas and Louisiana, the new colonel to us and lost in the Union cause.

A popular majority of 175,000 has recently sanctioned and approved the acts of the Administration, and the policy of the war. We hear of very good cities in gladdened by the prospect of a certain and complete triumph of our arms, which will be the wonder of the world and the glory of the people upon the Union.

With these facts, with your affection, we regard the patience with which you have endured the anxiety and labors of your position; the courage which has always risen with the occasion; the wisdom and ability with which you have guided the ship of state, and the unanimity unparalleled in the history of the elective franchise.

California.

The Legislature, by a decided majority, has

Resolved, That the people still look to ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the chosen leader of the Union, to lead their country in safety through all the perils and difficulties, and to place in which no element of discord shall be found; and that we do most heartily favor his re-election.

New York.

Mr. Lincoln has been presented for re-election by the Union Central Committee where of Wm. A. Darling is Chairman, by a circular "To the Loyal People of the United States," signed by a number of responsible citizens, headed by Moses Taylor, and by two voluntary associations of his friends, one of them headed by Simeon Draper, the other by Andrew Bickerly.

In the Legislature no public action has been taken on the subject.

Indiana.

The great Union Convention which assembled at Indianapolis on the 22d,

Resolved, That the action of a great war for the preservation of the life of the Government, and saving confidence in the patriotism, justice and wisdom of Abraham Lincoln, we regard his re-election to the position he now occupies as essential to the best interests of the country, and we hereby request our delegates to represent this State in the National Union Convention to cast their vote for his nomination.

Iowa.

The resolution as submitted to the House of Representatives, nominating Mr. Lincoln for re-election, were tabled by 45 to 37.

Illinois.

The various Union Leagues throughout the State are several counties have expressed their preference for Mr. Lincoln, and that is the preference of every loyal Union man in the State.

☞ Richard Cobden sends his autograph by request to the Brooklyn Fair, placing over it the expressive sentence:

"Free Trade—The Industrial Law of the Almighty!"

OPENING VIEWS OF THE CANVASS.

The N. Y. Tribune has been general opinion of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Passing over its preliminary remarks as of no particular account, being merely the fourth of Greeley's knife boxes he stabs, we give the Tribune addressed against Mr. Lincoln's renomination.

"Is a War Democrat to be considered lightly the main reliance placed in the State resolves and letters heretofore given, for renominating Mr. Lincoln. They will be found substantially alike in this respect.

1. Mr. Lincoln has not discharged the responsibilities of his exalted station.

This is true. We are among those who worked hard to elect Mr. Lincoln, and we are satisfied with the manner in which his public duties have been discharged. He has been patriotic, honest, and faithful. He has done his utmost to serve and save his country. True, he has committed errors in judgment and made mistakes; who has not? He is not infallible—not a god—not one of those rare, great men who mould fate and time into their shape. He is a man of high character, massive abilities and lofty aims. But, considering his antecedents, and his experience of public affairs, we believe he has done as well as we anticipated the terrible war which he has been compelled to waged and the treasonable opposition he has encountered. We believe, and so do many others, that if he had been generally and cordially seconded by the loyal States, we can safely the verdict of history in his case will be—Well done, good and faithful servant!" The luster of his many good deeds will far outlive the memory of his mistakes and faults. He has surrounded himself with the Legislatures and Conventions that have unanimously pronounced in their favorite for re-election.

II. He is the first choice, for the next Presidency, by a large majority of those who have given the most hard blows to sustain the War.—We consider this plea, quite true. It would be strange indeed if it were not. In the fearful ordeal through which we have passed, there has been necessarily and uniformly a vast first in the thoughts of the loyal millions; his name first, after God's, in their prayers; his name first, after God's, in their hopes; they think more of and feel a warmer attachment to him than to any other living man. It would be a bitter, and he has not proved an utter disappointment and failure.

But we dissent altogether from the deduction that Mr. Lincoln ought to be renominated before the loyal masses—not having begun seriously to think of the prospective Presidential contest—have not yet fixed upon some one else to succeed him in his high position. And we consider the signatures of members of Legislatures to letters to the President, commending his official course, and asking him to run again, as anything but decisive indications of an unbiassed choice.

No doubt, a great majority of those who together triumphed as Unionists in the State elections of 1863, would be required to vote for President to-morrow, would vote for *Mr. Lincoln.* They would have no fair opportunity to make another choice. But no the great body of the Federalists of 1860 undoubtedly preferred John Adams for President; yet running him defeated and broke down their party, a man, had they supported John Jay instead, they would have triumphed, and had before them long years of power and usefulness. So a great majority of the National Republicans of 1828 preferred John Q. Adams for a second term; but they were beaten with him nevertheless more disastrously than they could have been had he given place to Henry Clay. So Martin Van Buren was the undoubted first choice of the great body of the Democrats in 1840; while Gen. Harrison was the first choice of the Whigs; yet Harrison beat Van Buren more overwhelmingly than Clay could have done. As the result of the Democrats of 1840 was routed; the party that sacrificed its preference was sweepingly triumphant. And so in the election of Polk and Pierce. But we need not pursue these illustrations.

III. It has been settled—we think, well settled—that a President in office is not, in political parlance, that a President in office is not to be re-elected unless under the pressure of extraordinary circumstances. For well-nigh forty years the general rule to elect for a second term; for the last thirty years no President has been re-elected. An amendment of the Constitution, making a President ineligible for a second term, has been often urged—we think not wisely. Better leave the matter where it is—in the hands of the people. They will, at long intervals, decide that a necessity for re-election exists; when none such is felt, they will generally, but will decline to re-elect. We do not see how this could be improved.

The practical question, then, is this—Has Mr. Lincoln proved so transcendently able and admirable a President that all considerations of the merits, abilities, and claims of others should be postponed or forborne in favor of his re-election? This is a question whereon, preparatory to definite selection of our candidates, there should be the utmost freedom of opinion and expression. We answer in the negative. Hearty as our praise of Mr. Lincoln has done well, we do not regard it as at all demonstrated that Gov. Chase, Secretary Stanton, Gen. Grant, or Gen. Grant, cannot do as well. We freely admit Mr. Lincoln's merits; but we insist that they are not such as to eclipse and obscure those of all the statesmen who have been necessarily and uniformly in the thoughts of the loyal millions; his name first, after God's, in their hopes; his name first, after God's, in their prayers; they think more of and feel a warmer attachment to him than to any other living man. It would be a bitter, and he has not proved an utter disappointment and failure.

But we dissent altogether from the deduction that Mr. Lincoln ought to be renominated before the loyal masses—not having begun seriously to think of the prospective Presidential contest—have not yet fixed upon some one else to succeed him in his high position. And we consider the signatures of members of Legislatures to letters to the President, commending his official course, and asking him to run again, as anything but decisive indications of an unbiassed choice.

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Such is our conclusion. We place them before our readers in company with those of the Legislatures and Conventions which have included in their resolutions, and ask that judgment be rendered in accord with the preponderance, not of authority, but of reasons.

POLITICAL.

Dr. E. S. Lansing, the Union candidate for Supervisor in Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., has been elected by a majority of 64 in a town which gave a Democratic majority last spring. The Democratic Assembly candidate in the town of Rutland, Jefferson county, N. Y., has issued an order for an election of a Representative to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Abner Harlow.

The Democrats of Connecticut were last year so badly beaten (says a New Haven paper, which is the organ of a man, that they propose this year to make a change and put Origen S. Seymour on the course, who is supposed to be less a copperhead. But isn't he the *Origen* of Seymour, after all?

—A Union paper is to be established at Louisville, Ky., early in March, to support the Administration, oppose slavery, and sustain Green Clay Smith, Brutus J. Clay, Randall and Anderson. Unconditional Unionists from Kentucky in the present House.

—Two of our highly respectable conservative friends, one in a Boston exchange, who glory in the name of Old Whigs, were recently cautiously discussing their political status. It appeared that one of them voted for Governor Andrew at the last election. The other did not, but voted for him two years, the latter said, "Why, I thought you was said this reminded him of a story. A man was asked when he had last seen a certain individual. "We were fellow-passengers on a Western steamboat," was the reply. "The boiler exploded, and I met him in the next world I was going up."

—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes: "The chances are that Frank Blair will be ousted from his seat in Congress by Mr. Knox, of St. Louis, who undoubtedly received more honest votes than he. Mr. Knox has proved two thousand illegal votes on him already, and Frank only claims his seat by a majority of one hundred and fifty.

—The New Hampshire State election occurs on Tuesday the 8th day of March. The candidates are:

REPUBLICAN.

Governor—Joseph A. Gillmore, of Concord.
Railroad Commissioner—Jerson C. Cheney, of Peterboro.

DEMOCRATIC.

Governor—E. W. Harrington, of Manchester.
Railroad Commissioner—O. A. J. Vaughan, of Lancaster.

—The 15th New Hampshire regiment has issued an address to the voters of that State, urging them to sustain the party that comes boldly out for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and that will make no compromise with rebellion.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 26, 1864.

The money market to-day ruled easier, the gradual stiffening of the exchange market is the only specially noticeable feature. The buying rates for prime paper have ruled 7@8 per cent, some business being freely done, and some who found themselves short have paid the full ruling rate, viz. 8. To outsiders the price is a little less than a year ago, yet the "real" rate if the market remains so close.

Gold opened in New York at 2 p. m. at 12½; 12½@12¾ (2 m. 12½) 2 p. m. 12¾, closing at 12¾. It opened here firm at 12¾, and gradually declined to 12½, where it closed weak.

Silver dull at 145@148. Legal tender notes firm at 74 buying, 74 selling.

THE MISCELLANEOUS MONEY MARKET.

—The Sentiment of yesterday says: "A single business, the most important, was transacted in the money market yesterday, and so far as we could learn, affected quite smoothly. Money is comparatively easy, but still commands 8 per cent readily enough. Exchange is more pleasy and quotations could nearly be lowered one or more cents."

A MEMORIAL WELL CAT.—The following letter to a business firm in Milwaukee, is published in the Detroit of that city:

DETROIT, MICH., Feb. 21, 1864.

Messrs. ——:

GENTLEMEN: ——: The Bank of Commerce in this city "Old cat" is dying, and the Bank of Commerce in the West. The concern is rotten throughout, and has been for years. Its capital is all gone. The Canada at 70 from store; western held at 1c. Rye nominal at $1.05@1.08. Barley nominal at $1.20@1.25.

Detroit Grain Market—Feb. 25.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn held at $1.00; street price 95c. Oats—Canada at 65c from store; western held at 70c. Rye nominal at $1.05@1.08. Barley nominal at $1.20@1.25.

Erie Insurance Stock.

Sales of Erie insurance stock were made in Hartford last week at the extraordinary high price of $40 per share.

Indianapolis Grain Market—Feb. 25.

WHEAT—Dull at $1.30@1.35 on the street; $1.60 in chain; $1.70 for Mediterranean. Corn—Ear, 75@80c; loose and delivered on board cars in other's hands, 75c; in store, 80c. Oats—Scarce and quiet; sales nominal to the business of the breakfast market.

Cincinnati Seed Market—Feb. 25.

The demand for Clover seed continues to impart a dull at $5.25. Timothy is in demand at $2.50@2.60 from store, but there is no quotable change in the market worth noting over $2.50@2.55. There is a demand for Flax Seed for shipment, and the market is firm at $2.30@2.35. Sales of the latter lately at $2.27@2.30 for Flax and $2.40 for Prime.

Baltimore Seed Market—Feb. 24.

Demand for all descriptions of Seed is very quiet at $1.80@2.00. Timothy at $2.30@2.35, and Flaxseed at $2.30@2.35.

Baltimore Provision Market—Feb. 24.

Bacon is very good demand for jobbing, and the markets are quiet. Sales of Hams are quite large, more are offered, and prices are lower. Sugar cured shoulders are firm; Pickled Shoulders are lower; Pickled Hams are lower. Lard is very dull and prices are lower. Mess Pork is in fair demand, and prices are lower. Beef is in better request.

MARINE NEWS.

THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILWAY LAKE RUN PROPELLERS LIST FOR 1864.—The following names of steamers have been selected for the Lake Run, viz: Buffalo and Sandusky—Propellers Owego, Tioga, Binghamton, Corning, Elmira, Ashland, Ross, Rhode, Amos and Pittsburg. Dunkirk and Cleveland—Propellers Ontario, Genesee, Seneca, Yorkshire, Kings and Queens.

New York Cattle Market—Feb. 22.

(Abridged from Wednesday's New York Tribune.)

PRICES AT WEST AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations by pound from the estimated fat weight of the cattle, as they reach Chicago, as follows, when quarters will weigh clear of offal, to a good, average

	Cents per pound.
Prime, or extra Holiday Beef	10@10½
The best very best or extra quality	9@9½
Medium or good, fair quality	8@8½
Ordinary or common quality	7@7½
Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle	6@6½
The average average price of the entire	8

The following are the quotations for fresh Hogs, dressed and ready for the market, viz:

Miscellaneous.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID. [illegible]

MUNN & COMPANY, Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, Publishers of the illustrated "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," No. 37 Park Row, New York. [illegible]

NOT ALCOHOLIC. A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A PURE TONIC. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. [illegible]

AND will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c. They contain NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY. They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters [illegible]

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers. We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2, 1863. [illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Price Per Bottle, 75 Cents, Or Half Doz. for $4.00.

Should the nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory No. 631 ARCH STREET. JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.) Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS!—To Soldiers or any others wishing to purchase a good Watch [illegible]

MAGIC TIME OBSERVERS. Being a Hunting or Open Face or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined, with Patent Self-Winding Improvement, a most pleasing Novelty. [illegible]

SILVER WATCHES. First-Class Hunting Time-pieces for accuracy of movement, beauty of material, and above all, cheapness in price, these Watches must insure universal approbation. [illegible]

HUBBARD BROS., Sole Importers, 11 Broadway, corner Courtlandt street, New York.

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS VETERN VOLUNTEERS, Recruiting for the Army of the Cumberland. ALL THE GOVERNMENT AND COUNTY BOUNTIES SECURED TO RECRUITS. OFFICE ON CLARK-ST. Opposite the Sherman House.

FOR MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC, TWO RIVERS, and all intermediate ports. The splendid Steamer COMET, CAPT. S. W. MORGAN. [illegible]

TO BOOK BINDERS. WE WANT TWO GOOD BLANK BOOK FORWARDERS AND A Blank Book Finisher. [illegible]

GRACELAND CEMETERY. TIME TABLE. [illegible]

NOTICE.—Whereas, [illegible]

Special Notices.

Holloway's Pills—Costiveness. [illegible]

The Wonders of the World. [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible]

Nineteen Years Ago [illegible] VENETIAN DYE [illegible]

Physiological View of Marriage. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

Doctor Thomson. [illegible]

CHRISTADORO'S! [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow. [illegible]

Frailty, or Physiological Researches. [illegible]

Cancer can be Cured. [illegible]

Cedron Bitters. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS. Great and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century. [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA. [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, Lake St., Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Book Binders.

[illegible] & SMALL, Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOK BINDERS. [illegible]

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, and Western Produce. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. 156 LAKE STREET. Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $200,000. JAS. H. BOWEN, President. AMOS T. HALL, Vice President. IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

BRUXTON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, Southeast cor. Clark and Lake Sts. STOCKS AND BONDS Bought and Sold at the Brokers' Board in New York, and carried on margins.

NEW YORK WAREHOUSE AND SECURITY COMPANY. Office, No. 20 Pine street, opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury Building. Cash Capital, $1,000,000. This Company, with a paid up capital of a HALF MILLION DOLLARS, is now prepared to transact a Banking, Trust, Agency and Commission Business. [illegible] THEODORE CRANE, Pres. F. J. OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF Comptroller of the Currency. WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1864. WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, in the County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking. NOW, THEREFORE, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid. In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1864. [SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. No. 225.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. SUCCESSOR TO J. A. ELLIS & CO. We are now prepared to receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, and transact a general Banking Business. We also keep on hand for sale United States Revenue Stamps, allowing the usual discount on orders for one hundred dollars and upwards. Office Northwest corner of Lake and Clark Streets. J. A. ELLIS, President. EDWD. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. Chicago, February 8th, 1864.

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 13 Congress street, Boston. STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW ENGLAND STATES. ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS. INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT. [illegible]

THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. [Incorporated February, 1861.] Office 104 [illegible] Methodist Church Block. This Institution receives deposits of FIVE CENTS and upwards from all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women. [illegible] JOHN C. HAINES, President. E. H. HADDEN, [illegible] GEO. SCHNEIDER, Vice-President. C. D. BICKFORD, Assistant Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. SOUTH-WEST COR. LAKE AND CLARK STS. CAPITAL PAID IN, - - $300,000. E. E. BRAINTED, Cashier. E. AIKEN, President.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of [illegible], 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Financial.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 17th, 1864. The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bond-holders of this Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] of MARCH, A. D. 1864, at 11 A. M. The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the city of Pittsburgh, and at their Transfer Agency in the city of New York, will be closed on the 1st day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. CHICAGO, Feb. 16th, 1864. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the Election of thirteen Trustees, will be held at their Office on MONDAY, March 7th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Joseph Harris will continue the Wood Moulding, Sash, Door and Blind business at the old stand, on Canal street, between Jackson and Van Buren sts, and is alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in the settlement of its business. Chicago, Feb. 20th, 1864. JOSEPH HARRIS. MARTIN MURPHEY.

Dr. Sweet's Liniment.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET OF CONNECTICUT, The great natural Bone Setter.
DR. STEPHEN SWEET OF CONNECTICUT, Is known all over the United States.
DR. STEPHEN SWEET, OF CONNECTICUT, Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatism and never fails.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by all Druggists everywhere.

BREEDING HOGS.—After using all the importations for the last ten years, the undersigned, at the SUMMIT FARM, is prepared to exhibit the very best specimens of BREEDING HOGS, Well mated, and ready for delivery at the cars without extra expense. Address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth, Chicago, or call at the premises. HENRY HAY.

HAY! HAY! HAY! Any quantity of Hay of all kinds can be had at the SUMMIT FARM. City teamsters out of employment would do well to call there and make bargains. H. HAY.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

SONG.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for March.]

We have been lovers now, my dear,
It matters nothing to say how long,
But still at the closing round of the year
I make for my pleasure a little song;
And that of my love I sing, my dear,
So much the more by a year, by a year.

And still as I see the day depart,
And hear the bat at my window flit,
I sing the little song to my heart,
With just a change at the close of it;
And thus of my love I sing away,—
So much the more by a day, by a day.

When in the morning I see the skies
Breaking into a gracious glow,
I say you are not my sweetheart's eyes,
Your brightness cannot mislead me so;
And I sing of my love in the rising light,
So much the more by a night, by a night.

Both at the year's sweet dawn and close,
When the moon is filling, or fading away,
Every day, as it comes and goes,
And every hour of every day,
My little song I repeat and repeat,—
So much the more by an hour, my sweet!

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Immense Supplies for Armies in the Field—Rosecrans' Plan for Restoring Peace—The Draft Question—Free Speech Vindicated—Curious Report—Guerillas Robbing Mails, etc., etc.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25, 1864.

If the immense piles of provisions, the immense droves of cattle, the enormous quantities of forage and stores of various kinds now to be seen on our levee going on board steamboats, and destined for our armies in Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, could be transferred to the heart of the rebel camps, there would be a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving from one end of Dixie to the other. The sight of these immense supplies going forward to feed, clothe, equip, and otherwise supply our gallant troops in the field, is a glorious commentary on the apparently inexhaustible stores of bread, meat and material resources to be found in the Northwest. Day after day boats are going down the river, loaded with thousands of tons for the use of the army, and still there is no lack of more of the same sort. Government is wisely taking advantage of high water, and sending boats up the Cumberland, Tennessee, Arkansas, White, and other rivers, loaded with stores and supplies for troops; which in amount exceed anything before recorded in this line. Gen. Grant will probably have at Nashville, at Florence, Ala., at Bridgeport and Chattanooga, food and stores enough in twenty days hence to last his army until summer, by which time it is expected his army will have fought its way to the Atlantic coast and established a new base.

Reports from the interior are encouraging. The inhabitants on both sides are anxious for peace, and they have resolved, according to present information, to follow the advice of General Rosecrans and resume their ordinary avocations. Arrangements are being made, wherever it is practicable, to sow the ordinary crops this spring, and where labor can be obtained the farmers will, unless a blight comes, or guerillas desolate the farms, harvest considerable crops next season, both of corn and wheat. There is such a scarcity of labor that the women, whose husbands have enlisted on one side or the other, or have been killed, may be working in the fields, as commonly, and in many cases, alongside of negroes. The secession farmers are well pleased with the promise of peace, but very sore about the threats against their own class in case Union families are disturbed. They know General Rosecrans so well that they are compelled to believe that he has no leniency toward rebels who misbehave themselves.

Apprehension of the draft next month continues to engross a fair proportion of public attention. While all those who are subject to the draft are apprehensive lest they be drafted, the public at large manifests the most sublime indifference. In the interior, many of the rebel sympathisers are in great distress, and it is probable that great precaution will have to be taken to prevent the conscripts from joining guerilla bands, during the ten days they are allowed before being compelled to report for duty. Strange to say, many men of intelligence still seem to believe that the Government is not in earnest and will not enforce the draft in this State. This delusion springs from the former assurance of Gov. Gamble that the President had told him that Missouri should be exempt from any special hardship on account of the draft. Meanwhile as the day approaches, various means are resorted to for the purpose of lessening individual chances. The 7th regiment, National Guard, a volunteered militia organization, has formed an insurance company, to raise a fund to pay the commutation fee of members who may be drafted.

One of the most impudent affairs on record is the denial of Gen. Blair, on the floor of Congress, in reply to Mr. Blow, that he was in favor of the removal of Gen. Schofield at the time he was in command of all the troops in the State in August, 1863. The facts are these: Several leading citizens, nearly all of whom are now Claybanks, held a meeting at the Postoffice. John How was President and Postmaster Foy was Secretary. Gen. Blair was present, and resolutions were passed for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Washington to solicit the appointment of a new commander of the military forces in this State. The minutes of the meeting are now in possession of Sheriff Vogel and these minutes (written at the time) state that the resolutions were adopted unanimously. Henry T. Blow and others were appointed on the committee, furnished with a copy of the resolutions to lay before the President. Gen. Blair's name is on the list of names appended to the resolution as present, and it was a matter of notoriety at that time that he did take part in the meeting. Mr. Blow will place Gen. Blair in a tight fix yet on this question before the House of Representatives, and prove him a demagogue beyond doubt or cavil.

One of the events of the past week is the appearance of Miss Anna E. Dickinson on two occasions in this city to deliver an address on the subject of the war. Miss Dickinson is well known in Chicago, and needs no praise from this place. But what a triumph it was for free speech and for the progress of radical ideas, that even a woman could speak such sentiments about slavery and the elevation of colored men to the rights of citizenship with impunity. Notwithstanding the march of Radical sentiments, no man previous to the speech of Miss Dickinson could have said what she said without being hissed; but she said many truths, and when on the first evening a half dozen copperheads who didn't like her talk got up and left the hall, the audience cheered her onward. Henceforth any man, no matter how Radical, even Wendell Phillips, or Frederick Douglass, can say just what he pleases before a St. Louis audience without fear of tar and feathers; but it is proper to add that the people will not stand defiant treason from a copperhead, and will crush it independently of the military.

It is reported here that the Catholic secessionists have resolved to get up a big Fair during the month of May, for the benefit of their church. This being the month fixed upon for the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, the report is quite surprising. No loyal Catholic would willingly favor such a proposition, for the very good reason that the Catholic Fair would interfere with the other and prevent members of the Church, who took part in the Fair for its benefit, from contributing their time, labor and money to help along the Sanitary Fair. If such a foolish determination has been made, it is unquestionably the work of secessionists, who mean to do all they can to break down the efforts to raise money for the sick and wounded soldiers.

The Radical politicians are gradually coming out against the renomination of President Lincoln. The *Evening News*, however, which has occupied extreme Radical grounds for some time past, is favorable to Mr. Lincoln, but it sees as other Radicals see that the surest way to estrange a majority of the voters of Missouri from "Honest Old Abe" is to encourage the office holders and Blair Conservative Copperhead Emancipation politicians to proceed with the formation of Lincoln clubs. The Radicals of Missouri are anxious to await further developments before committing themselves to any particular candidate for the Presidency. The aspect of the question may change in the course of three months in such a manner as to render this noncommittalism quite desirable.

The stage road between Rolla and Springfield is again infested with bushwhackers, and the stage and private trains have been repeatedly robbed by gangs of from twenty to fifty guerillas during the last fortnight. This is a favorite ground for guerillas on account of the convenient concealment offered by the broken character of the country in that vicinity. After a few of the scoundrels are killed we shall have another season of peace in that quarter.

The Nicholson pavement, so common in Chicago is getting popular in this city. Many blocks of it have already been made and the Common Council has authorized contracts to be made for some thirty additional blocks in the business part of the city. The use of the pavement is a recognized necessity.

No public observance of the 22d took place beyond a display of flags and a parade by a militia regiment. Gen. Rosecrans returned from Alton and was escorted from the landing by the 8th Kansas veterans, which added something to the 22d.

The 6th, 18th, 24th and 26th Missouri volunteers have re-enlisted as veterans. The 6th arrived this morning and had a hearty reception. This regiment fought bravely in several engagements, and in Sherman's attack on Vicksburg led an assaulting column in gallant style. It was raised in St. Louis and returns here 370 strong, out of 900 men who left with it in the fall of 1861.

Once more we are having delightful weather, but the streets are so dusty and have been so for many weeks that we pray for rain.

Patriotic.

A few days since, a returned soldier was standing in the door of one of our business houses, in this city, when a news boy came along crying at the top of his voice: "Chicago *Times* and *Tribune*!" The soldier immediately called the boy to him, selected all of the *Times*, nineteen in number, placed them in the stove and burned them up, and then paid the lad for his papers. The little fellow was much elated at his large and quick sale. Another soldier was seen to purchase a copy of the *Times*, and deliberately burn it up, scattering the fragments in the street.—*Ill. State Register, Feb. 25th.*

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* denies the Boston *Post's* averment that Mrs. Thumb had presented the General with an heir. The little pair were at last accounts exhibiting themselves in that city.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Army of the Potomac, &c.—Gen. Sherman's Expedition—The Pomeroy Circular—Gold from Idaho—Union National Convention—The Spirit Duty—Anthony's Portrait of Grant.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1864.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, &c.

In my last letter upon this subject, I spoke of many officers of the Potomac army being impressed with the belief that they and the army were being sacrificed to a theory of Gen. Halleck, formed at the commencement of the campaign, and still doggedly adhered to by him, notwithstanding that repeated and disastrous failures have proved it to be an erroneous one. Gen. Halleck's original theory (or rather that of Emil Schalk, to whom the honor of it really belongs,) is to advance on Richmond by the present route, the right of the army protected by the Blue Ridge mountain chain, leaving the left only exposed to be turned by the enemy. In case the latter event could not by any means be prevented, I have heard officers of the Potomac army contend, even, *that the left might be swung round and the army still present a full front to the enemy*, while both flanks could rest upon the mountain chain. But such a change of base as this, while under the fire of the enemy, involved great danger of the route and destruction of the entire army, and the loss of its baggage and ammunition trains; and also, having been thus thrown back upon a mountain chain over which there is no way of escape, and from and to which there are no means of communication, the loss of the army is but a question of hours, unless it can be relieved by a succoring force of sufficient number to engage and drive back the enemy. But this description of tactical movements is in opposition to one of the leading maxims of war, which reads: "In giving battle endeavor to fight so that the enemy shall be driven towards and on some great natural obstacle, as a river, a lake, *a chain of mountains*, a marsh, &c., in case he is defeated; for being driven on an obstacle he cannot pass by a superior and victorious force, and thus deprived of all communications by which to retreat, he will be entirely ruined; or, at least, immensely greater fruits may be expected from the victory than if the enemy had lines of retreat open. And on the other hand, *take care not to engage so as, in case of defeat, to be driven on such a great natural obstacle.*" In case of defeat, however, in the present line of march, General Halleck lays himself open to all the disadvantages and gives the enemy all the advantages above enumerated.

Besides, if the ground contains natural obstacles intersecting the line of battle at various points, there is danger that the army may be cut up in detail and that portions of it may never be able to take up their position in the proposed line or new base. It was such natural obstacles—swamps, and narrow but deep and sluggish streams—which were nearly fatal to McClellan and his entire army on the occasion of his memorable change of base and defeat before Richmond. But in this change of base, caused by the turning of his right wing, McClellan held the advantage of taking up his new position, not in front of a natural, impassible barrier, but in front of a navigable river, on which floated a naval supporting force, which was that which finally rescued the entire army from annihilation, or surrender to the enemy. The heroism of McCall's Division is said by General Meade, and even Fitz John Porter, to have saved the whole army from inevitable destruction. Thus the mere protection of the right wing of our advancing army is not of so great benefit as to neutralize the many disadvantages of the present route. Among these disadvantages are the natural obstacles heretofore spoken of, and now thoroughly improved by art; the great length of time rendering necessary the keeping open of communications, and also of maintaining an immense supply train at a great expense, risk of capture by guerillas, cavalry, &c. This item of the account is so important, that I may be excused for giving a few figures thereon. Thus every infantry regiment requires six wagons, with six mules to each, one driver and two guards. At forty regiments to an army corps, and five army corps, it gives 1,200 wagons, 7,200 mules, and 3,600 drivers and guards. But there are also say thirty regiments of cavalry, with twelve wagons to each, numbering 360 wagons, 2,160 mules, and 1,080 drivers and guards. Or for the whole army:

Wagons	1,560
Mules	9,360
Drivers and guards	4,680

Imagine the length of this line of wagons. It is estimated that 100 wagons will occupy a mile in single file; so that this line will occupy a space of eleven miles in length, through a heavily timbered country, covered with an undergrowth of brush, which makes the very best kind of ambuscade for guerillas. I am credibly informed that in Gen. Meade's last retreat, early in the fall, after taking up a position on the other side of the Rapidan, he lost a large wagon train, which was cut out of the line and captured by the enemy without the loss to them of a man; and that indeed the whole of the baggage of the army was at one time in imminent danger. The fact is the army itself had to retrograde very promptly in order to save itself from those flanking movements of the enemy which have proved so terribly disastrous to the army of the Potomac.

It will be thought strange then, in the face of all the above obstacles, so often and so fatally encountered, that Gen. Halleck will persist in his plan of advance when he might send his army down the Potomac and up the James River to within a few miles of Richmond, and then establish a base, with plenty of supplies always at hand. Why, from that point, he might dig his way into Richmond, as he did from Pittsburg to Corinth, investing Fort Darling on the left by land and water, capturing it, if need be, and passing the gunboats up beyond it, to protect the left flank of his army, while he effectually covered the right by field works such as the British and French used from Balaklava to Sebastopol, which is a greater distance than Halleck would have to proceed. A great naval power, such as ours, should always use that arm of the service as far as possible. Water communication is always cheaper than land, and it is not liable to be broken up or cut off. If it is necessary to cover Washington, let an army be raised for that purpose, or let volunteer militia garrison the forts. The present route to Richmond may be very well as a feint, to engage the attention of the enemy, or to cover Washington, &c. It may answer for one or all of these purposes; but there are military men in and out of the army whose opinion is entitled to respect, and who have from the commencement pronounced it impracticable so far as the avowed object is concerned. It is to be hoped that different disposition will be made of the Potomac army in the spring; and above all that it will not be uselessly and madly hurled against the natural and artificial obstacles which form the present line of march to Richmond.

THE POMEROY CIRCULAR.

The circular signed by Senator Pomeroy, as Chairman of the National Executive Committee (?) [by the by, it will be news to the public that Senator P. is chairman of any such committee] caused considerable excitement yesterday, and it was finally, I understand by some parties, but not that I learn by the Senator himself, pronounced a forgery. Whether this was an after thought or not I will leave your readers to judge, as several anti-Lincoln Senators were franking the document all over the country yesterday. But this is not the best of the joke. A certain Miss Carroll, of Baltimore, who, in old Know Nothing times, wrote a book entitled "The Great American Battle," and which was an attack on foreigners generally and Pope and Popery particularly, and a fulsome puff on such sincere Union men (?) as Millard Fillmore, (who said the South ought to secede if Lincoln was elected,) Andrew Jackson Donelson, John Bell, Leslie Coombs, etc., has written a pamphlet grossly and personally abusive of Mr. Lincoln. Well, this pamphlet has been published by the copperheads, together with an *addenda*, containing articles also abusive of Mr. Lincoln, by Wilkes, of the New York *Spirit of the Times*. By some hook or crook the copperheads got a large lot of this latter pamphlet mixed up with the Pomeroy circular, and had the copies neatly folded and pasted, and placed upon the anti-Lincoln Senators' desks. The Senators kept on franking the Pomeroy circular, as they thought, but upon one of the gentlemen opening an envelope, he found Miss Carroll's eloquent (?) production, not the Pomeroy circular. Then there was hurrying to and fro, the Post Office was overhauled, the telegraph put in requisition, &c. It appears strange, in the midst of one of the most terrible revolutions in the world's history, that men of sense and intelligence will allow themselves to be so egregiously fooled in this manner by the enemies of the country, who are so desperate and so at their wits end for means to defeat the Union party and help that of the rebels, that they will resort to the most dishonest tricks and foul measures to accomplish their purpose.

GOLD FROM IDAHO.

I was yesterday shown some splendid specimens of quartz and gulch gold by Governor Doty, of Utah. They were taken by the Governor's own hands from lodes and gulches at Beaver's head, a point at the head waters of the Missouri river. The quartz gold exhibits volcanic action, but it is very full of the mineral, and on account of its igneous character is very easily crushed. It yields, the Governor informs me, $2,000 to the ton. The extent of territory comprised in these mines is over four hundred miles, and forms a natural amphitheatre of mountains, out of which rises the Yellowstone and other rivers which subsequently form the Missouri. Gov. Doty says it is the richest gold region in the world. There promises to be a large emigration to this country in the spring.

THE SPIRIT DUTY.

Mr. Washburne made a very strong speech to-day, upon the subject of the spirit duty, and obtained a triumph, as the report of the committee of conference of both houses was rejected. By the ruling of the Speaker, however, the point taken by those opposed to taxing spirits on hand, (viz: that that question did not make a point of difference and was not consequently subject to the action of the committee) stood good until the vote in the House to-day, which necessitates a new committee and opens up the whole subject. The vote on accepting the report of the committee was 86 to 87. The adverse vote was on account of the sliding scale, and very curiously the Administration men think it too low and the opposition too high. The speculators are terribly cut up.

ANTHONY'S PORTRAIT OF GRANT.

This fine painting is on exhibition in the capitol and attracts much attention. It is a good, strong, Anglo-Saxon style of picture, without any meritricious art whatever. It is not as painty as most modern portraits, yet there is an elevation of tone, color and attitude about it which elevates the subject at the same time that they preserve the likeness. F.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

Rebel Accounts of the New Situation.

[From the Macon, Ga., Daily Confederate, Feb. 16.]

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The news from Mississippi is of the highest importance. It was thought by many that the enemy would stop at Jackson and make it a permanent camp. But this idea was absurd, taken in connection with the fact that they were forty-two thousand strong. Our news this morning is that they have crossed Pearl River (upon which Jackson is situated,) and that they are advancing along the line of the Southern Railroad in the direction of Meridian.

The plain truth about this whole matter is, that this expedition has started out to capture Mobile. It may first strike the Tombigbee at Demopolis, and capture Selma and Montgomery, but the final point is the Gulf City. Our army under Gen. Polk, confronting the enemy, is very small. It does not hardly number one-half the enemy's force. Gen. Polk, if he fights them at all outside of the breastworks around Mobile, will toil them as far toward Meridian as possible. Perhaps he will deliver battle on the Chunky River, an important stream crossing the railroad east of Brandon.

Our force is too weak to risk a pitched battle in the open field with much prospect for success. If we can get the advantage in ground, a general battle may take place. But our hope seems to be chiefly in massing the cavalry of Lee, Forrest and Chalmers, and effectually cutting the enemy's communication with the base of his supplies. The country through which he will move is one of the most sterile and unproductive in the South, affording scarcely anything upon which to subsist an army of the magnitude of that of General Sherman.

No telegraphic dispatches for the press are allowed over the wires, and consequently we are forced to rely upon our excellent Western cotemporaries for news.

SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI—THE ENEMY ADVANCING EAST OF JACKSON—THEIR FORCE 42,000—A BATTLE IMMINENT.

[From the Meridian Clarion, 10th.]

We have just returned from the front. The enemy is steadily advancing, and policy thus far has prompted us to retire before him. Saturday they crossed Pearl River from Jackson, and Sunday night found them at Spear's Cut. Monday evening they reached the vicinity of Morton, where the advance of both armies skirmished sharply for a few minutes. Our army was formed in line of battle about one mile east of Morton, but the enemy made no advance up to the time our army withdrew, which was during the early part of Monday night.

The enemy's force is ascertained to consist of 30,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry and sixty-two pieces of artillery. Its destination is, undoubtedly, Mobile, while a part may, if not checked, attempt to break up our railroad communication, which, if successful, will aid them materially in their advance upon that city.

Of the steps taken to counteract the plans of the enemy it is not for us to speak. We have a calm confidence in Gen. Polk, and are willing to trust him and his able Generals, in the important moves now being made. We are confident he will do nothing rashly; that he will not sacrifice his little army unnecessarily, but wherever and whenever a blow can be struck at the advancing forces it will be promptly given. Our people may rest assured that all will be done the forces in this department are capable of peforming, and if the fortunes of the day require our army to fall back it must be done, and we must bring forth a spirit of resignation to accept cheerfully our lot. No misfortune here will alter the final triumph of our arms and the independence of the South. Each man for himself must use his own judgment in the course to be pursued on the line of the enemy's march.

Gen. Lee returned to Jackson on Sunday night, and there is no doubt ere this he is on the wing east of Pearl River.

MORE PRISONERS.

Eight Yankee prisoners, captured west of Pearl river, arrived here yesterday. The following are their names: L. M. Babacock and T. Hitch, 35th New Jersey; E. H. Lancaster, 13th Tennessee cavalry; S. M. House, 58th Illinois; J. N. Closs, 35th New Jersey; R. Vincent, 178th New York; L. T. Chandler, 4th Iowa cavalry, and G. H. Todd, 33d Iowa cavalry.

[From the Meridian (Miss.) Clarion, 10th.]

Whatever blame or praise attached to the affair properly rests with General Polk. The advance of the Federals was known and well known, and their programme ought to have been known in ample time either to have prevented it or have massed a sufficient force to have given battle with a reasonable chance of success.

Leaving Jackson on one of the trains, I came through this place. This morning I found General Polk at Church.

The above we clip from the army correspondence of the Mobile *Evening News*, "Clint." General Polk, we are free to say, is perfectly willing to take whatever blame may be attached to any movements made by him since placed in command of this department. He asks no praise, but will do his duty as becomes a Christian soldier and a gentleman. We would not have noticed the paragraph, if its tone had not been to create a feeling of dissatisfaction with the General who commands this department at a time when every effort should be made, by one and all, to have unity and concord.

Gen. Polk will never forget to perform his duty to his God and his country, and we are sorry that the beautiful discourse of Bishop Green, on last Sabbath, had not put into the heart of "Clint" a charitable sense of feeling to all, rather than a spirit of fault-finding, which was alike uncalled for and out of place.

[From the Montgomery Mail, Feb. 12.]

Private sources of information represent the enemy still advancing eastward in the direction of Meridian. Gen Polk had his headquarters yesterday at Newton Station, thirty miles east of Morton, and sixty miles east of Jackson. About ten miles from Newton is the Chunky River, which at this season of the year is not fordable, and can be crossed only with bridges. Here, it is likely, our army will take position and offer battle to the enemy, with all the chances in our favor.

If this advance of Sherman on Meridian is an isolated movement, it is the most foolhardy and absurdly-adventurous undertaking of the present war, and the probabilities are that his army will be destroyed. If, on the other hand, it is part of a combined campaign, embracing an advance from Huntsville southward, there is danger in it, for which it behooves our military authorities to make ample provision. Grant, who commands all the military operations of the southwest, is the most enterprising and reckless campaigner the war has developed, and it is not improbable that he has resolved to abandon his movement on Atlanta, and essay an advance in the direction of the Alabama River, to meet the column marching from Mississippi. While a dangerous programme, it is possible, and if successful would inflict incalculable damage to our cause. Thanks to Providence, a wary commander sits in his front, watching with eagle-eye all his movements on the military chess-board, prepared to checkmate him on the first bad play. While Johnston is at Dalton, no step of Grant's escapes him, and he has, doubtless, already provided for the very contingency we have just indicated.

[From the Selma Mississippian. 10th.]

Our accounts from Morton, though meager, are quite cheering. The advance of the enemy from Jackson is not deemed ominous by any means; on the contrary, it is regarded as a highly favorable feature of the situation.

The force of the enemy is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000. The best advices we have, place his force at 35,000. It was thought in Meridian, yesterday morning, that a battle was pending either at Morton or Pelehatchie. If a battle is fought at either place, we have the utmost confidence that its results will be the almost total annihilation of the enemy. We ardently hope that such will be the finale of McPherson's advance, and that our friends in Mississippi will be effectually relived of the plundering thieves of Lincolndom.

A Proclamation by the Governor of Alabama.

The Governor of Alabama has issued the following proclamation relative to the raids threatened by the Union forces at the date of his message, since carried into successful operation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Feb. 6, 1864.

To the People of Alabama:

The recent action of Congress has deprived the State of much of the materials of the second class militia. It is important to the defence of the State, that Alabama shall have more troops subject to the call of her Commander-in-Chief. We have, within the State, the materials for an efficient army. It needs nothing but the spirit, the prompt and willing spirit to fight, as men ought to fight, to guard our firesides and drive the hireling Yankee from our borders. We are threatened with raids into the heart of the State.

As your Executive Chief, I call upon the middle aged, the young men and boys, to organize into companies at once, and report, without delay, that they are organized and ready. I cannot suppose that Alabamians will wait to be drafted into the service. The enthusiastic re-enlistment of our veteran troops in the Virginia and Tennessee armies has caused a thrill of joyful hope to animate the hearts of even the croaking and despondent. If these battle-scarred heroes, who for three years have carried their lives in their hands, ready to be sacrificed in defence of home and liberty, are willing to battle on while the feet of a hated foe press our soil, shall we at home be laggards in the race of glory? I trust no such damning stigma shall rest upon the honored name of Alabama.

I confidently expect a hearty, prompt and noble response to this call.

The rolls of companies will be reported to the Adjutant General.

T. H. WATTS, Governor of Alabama.

Mining Intelligence.

[From the Mining (Lake Superior) Gazette, Feb. 13.]

JANUARY PRODUCTS.

The following are the productions of such of the mines of this District as have yet reported. The Pewabic and Franklin Mills were repairing last month, and the products have consequently been light. They will probably be returned in connection with this months' product. The Quincy leads off with a good round amount evidently determined to keep in the front as she did last year:

QUINCY PRODUCT.

Stamps	148,805 lbs
Barrel	51,[illegible] lbs
Mass	5,[illegible] lbs
Total	[illegible]

Or 104 tons 1,[illegible] lbs.

ISLE ROYALE PRODUCT.

Mass, Barrel and Stamp, 22 tons, and a few hundred pounds. We have mislaid the actual figures.

GRAND PORTAGE PRODUCT.

Mass, Barrel and Stamp, 33 tons.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS "ACCIDENTLY" BURNT ALIVE IN JAPAN.—In August last in Japan, not a building with 2,000 lodges in it, but a whole city of 170,000 souls was suddenly burnt to ashes in a few hours—a city of paper and bamboo, covering many square miles, filled with its women and children, the sick and the infirm, the blind, the halt, and the maimed. It burned like straw on many sides at once, reddening the ocean for leagues with its flames. It was fired without warning by bombshells, and red-hot shot rained incessantly during two days into its midst. In the vast conflagration it is nearly certain that not 2,000 only but at least five times, perhaps ten or twenty times 2,000 helpless creatures must have perished. No brilliant pen has painted for us the hideous incidents of that last agonies, and the horrors of an infernal fire, before which that of Lille burns but pale and feebly. That death was dealt out to these innocent beings in Japan by English sailors—purposely, unsparingly, and beautifully—not to war not in necessity, not in self-preservation, but in order to strike terror into a harmless people whom we are bent upon forcing into trade.—*Letter to London Daily News.*

Sale of Rare Coins.

The Philadelphia *Age* says the executors of the estate of the late J. F. W. Neff, Esq., of Philadelphia, obtained for some of the finer and rarer specimens from American series, the following prices:

1838	Pattern half dollar, Liberty seated	$22.00
1858	Dollar, very fine proof	23.00
1836	Proof Set, of silver	[illegible]
1851	Dollar	[illegible]
1852	Do.	[illegible]
1853	Undecimated Quarter, without arrows	[illegible]
1858	Proof Cent	[illegible]
1860	Do.	[illegible]
1857	Do.	[illegible]

An English penny of Stephen brought $4.24; groat of Richard II, $10.50; and one of David II., of Scotland, also $10.50. The silver pennies of Charles III., Charles IV., and Louis XII., of France, brought together $20.50. Many of the old German crowns brought $8 and $10 each, and fine Roman crowns brought $10 and $12 each, and a half crown, 24 grede and quarter crown brought together $20.50. A royal d'or of Charles IV. and one of Philip VI., of France, respectively $14.50 and $15, and a gold medal of Charles V. of Germany, $25. The whole collection realized $2,300.

The Palmerston Scandal.

Lord Palmerston has been cleared of all suspicion in the O'Kane scandal case, the suit having been dismissed. The presiding judge, in announcing this result, observed:

The court cannot part with the suit without one word with respect to the correspondent. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the court that a name which is never mentioned in England without just pride should pass from its annals without a stain. [Cheers, which there was no attempt to suppress.]

☞ The Bohemian makes the twenty-fourth steamship which has been lost at sea since the commencement of communication by steam with Europe. These vessels were named as follows, and were lost in the annexed order, viz:

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
1	President.	13	New York.
2	Columbia.	14	Indian.
3	Humboldt.	15	Arzo.
4	City of Glasgow.	16	Hungarian.
5	City of Philadelphia.	17	Connaught.
6	Franklin.	18	United States.
7	Arctic.	19	Canadian (No. 2).
8	Pacific.	20	North Briton.
9	Lyonnais.	21	Caledonia.
10	Tempest.	22	Anglo Saxon.
11	Austria.	23	Norwegian.
12	Canadian (No. 1).	24	Bohemian.

☞ Horace Kneeland an American sculptor has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Stockholm. It appears that eighteen months ago Mr. Kneeland presented a bust of John Ericsson to the Art Museum, and in announcing his election the distinguished Secretary said the Academy felt proud in conferring this mark of their appreciation for such a contribution to their museum.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—Not a dozen pipes of real Madeira wine now annually leave the island.

—The name by which the Prince of Wales will ascend the throne will be King Edward the Seventh.

—There were 328 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

—A female of Brooklyn, New York, has been arraigned and held to bail on a charge of being a "common scold."

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, the poet, has resigned the editorial chair of the New York *Illustrated News*.

—The New York *Herald* in arguing in favor of raffles and against the clerical protests, says that after the death of our Savior his followers cast lots for his garments.

—Galignani says that England consumes 1,000,000 pounds of ivory annually, or the product of 8,333 elephants. About 4,000 men are annually killed in the elephant hunts.

—At the Crystal Palace, London, there is to be what is termed an International Musical Contest in the course of the year, in which the leading French and English choral societies are to compete for prizes.

—The Portland *Express* says: "The Eastern Express Company own a horse in this city, whose upper lip is graced with a handsomely-developed, dark, curly moustache. Can naturalists explain the cause of this phenomenon?"

—The special election to fill the vacancy in the Pennsylvania State Senate, caused by the resignation of Major Harry White, now a prisoner at Richmond, took place Friday. Dr. St. Clair, the Union candidate, was elected by about 1,200 majority.

—A private letter informs the Boston *Transcript* that San Francisco will give this year $200,000 to the Sanitary Commission, and that the rest of the golden State will add at least another $100,000 subscription.

—Rossini was four years old before he had a birthday. That is, he was born on the 29th of February, 1792. Though he will be seventy-two years old on that day this year, he will have had only eighteen birthdays.

—According to the New Haven *Register*, Connecticut is turning its attention from wooden nutmegs to fish-hooks. These hooks have hitherto been made abroad and by hand, but a New Haven man has now invented a machine which "chews up steel wire into all sizes of hooks, and spits them out as fast and as perfect as a pin machine!"

—A letter from Hagerstown, Maryland, says that owing to the apprehensions of a rebel invasion early in the spring, many of the farmers in that section of the State are selling their farms and stock, preparatory to moving West. Washington county is one of the largest and best wheat growing counties in the State of Maryland, but since the breaking out of the rebellion the farmers have been such heavy losers by having their crops destroyed by the rebel army, that many of them put out an unusually small crop of wheat last fall.

—Horace F. Walworth, late of West Baton Rouge, La., his left half of his property, or about $250,000, for the purpose of establishing a printing office for the publication of a paper or magazine, to be published weekly, for the use and benefit of the blind; which paper or magazine shall be printed with raised letters, or in the most approved methods for their use, and be distributed gratuitously among the blind of the Southern States, or sold to such as are able and willing to pay for them.

—Mr. M. F. Maury, late of the United States Navy, and now one of the Rebel agents resident and operating in London, wrote a letter signed with his name in full, to the London Herald, on the 29th ult., in which he states explicitly, and as a fact within his own personal knowledge, that the document published as the report of Mr. Mallory, Confederate Secretary of the Navy, to the Confederate Congress is "spurious,"—"a take-in,"—"a hoax,"—and that "no such document has ever been uttered" by the official alluded to. He accuses "the Yankees" of having got up fac-similes of the Richmond papers, and inserting therein this document, in order to impose upon the world a false and injurious aspersion upon the Rebel cause.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO. Terms and Conditions of Commutation On and After February 1st, 1864. BETWEEN CHICAGO AND [illegible]

Station	Miles	1 year	1st 6 mo.	2d 6 mo.	3 mo.
Halsted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cottage Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock's Grove	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Junction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clintonville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Copies of Rules and Regulations can be obtained on application at the General Ticket Office of the Company. E. B. TALCOTT, General Superintendent. G. M. WHEELER, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

NEW IRON STORE. BALDWIN & BRO., Dealers in Iron, Nails, Spring, Buggy and Wagon Stock, Shelf Hardware, &c. 207 LAKE STREET. CHICAGO, Feb. 21st, 1864. Having made arrangements for conducting the Iron and Shelf Goods Trade in this city, we respectfully invite your attention to our Stock. [illegible] BALDWIN & BRO.

LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN THE LAKES AND LIVERPOOL.—Will sail from LIVERPOOL during the month of April for Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago. The A No. 1 Lloyd's barques, ETOWAH, RAVENNA, WISVALITE, Brig CHESSINGTON. To be followed about every fortnight by other first class ships. [illegible]

SHIP CHANDLERY BUSINESS FOR SALE. A RARE CHANCE. We will sell our stock in trade and good will at a bargain if applied for previous to May 1st. [illegible] Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Boots and Shoes.

1864.—SPRING TRADE. RAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, 30 Lake st., Chicago, Ill. We have now on hand a very large and well selected stock [illegible]

To Contractors.

1000 ARTILLERY HORSES. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. [illegible], 1864. Sealed Proposals will be received [illegible] 1,000 ARTILLERY HORSES. [illegible] GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. [illegible], 1864. I wish to purchase immediately from two hundred and fifty (250) to [illegible] ARTILLERY HORSES. [illegible] J. A. POTTER, Capt. and Depot Quartermaster.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri), in St. Louis, till March 25th, 1864, for doing the Graduation and Masonry of about thirty-five (35) miles of the road, being from Holden, in Johnson county, to a point in Jackson county. [illegible] T. McKISSOCK, Chf. Eng'r and Supt.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw. [illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL. [illegible]

GUARANTY. [illegible]

D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Removals.

REMOVAL. FARGO & BILL, Have removed from 43 Lake street to their new DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 48 & 50 Wabash Avenue, Next south of Cooley, Farwell & Co. We have largely increased our facilities for manufacturing our celebrated KIP AND CALF WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES. Having also received a large and well selected stock of desirable goods for the SPRING TRADE. We invite the attention of all Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES to an examination of the same. We continue the CASH SYSTEM, and know that no TIME House, East or West, can compete with us. FARGO & BILL.

Liquors.

CASSILLY & CO., Distillers, Rectifiers, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, 33 South Water Street, Chicago. Manufacturers of the celebrated Nectar and XXX Magnolia Whisky, [illegible] Professor Leonard's celebrated Nectar Bitters.

Deserters.

$20 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Commanding Officer of Marines at Cairo, Ill., of FREDERICK KETCHNER, (Private.) Who recently deserted from the U. S. Marine Corps. [illegible] DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

Paints.

CHICAGO PAINT WORKS. White Lead, Zinc White, Colors AND VARNISHES. SHIPMAN & GOODRIDGE, Proprietors, 33 South Water street, Chicago.

Storage.

STORAGE. FIRST-CLASS STORAGE For Lard, Pork, Highwines, Flour or Salt, can be had at low rates. Apply to BECKER & HUGHES, [illegible]

Albums.

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALBUMS. E. B. APPLETON'S, [illegible] Clark street. Don't buy till you see his stock.

WAR SONGS FOR FREEMEN. Dedicated to the Army of the United States. [illegible]

Insurance.

COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Assets December 31st, 1863	3,140,930.00
Premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863	3,[illegible]
Losses, &c., paid during the year	1,[illegible]
Amount of earned premiums over Losses, &c.	1,197,[illegible]

Dividend paid to the Stock equal to twenty-six per cent., (26 p. c.)

[illegible]

WESTERN DIRECTORS: [illegible]

BANKERS: Bank of the State of New York, New York. Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago. Attica Bank, Buffalo. [illegible] Bank, Milwaukee. Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

E. C. MORRIS, Pres't. THOS. LORD, Vice-Pres't. WM. M. WHITNEY, Sec'y and Vice-Pres't.

JOSEPH MORRISON, Resident Director, Buffalo, N. Y.

LAMBERT C. HALL, Agent, 120 South Water Street.

Capt. JOHN C. DYMAN, Marine Inspector at Chicago.

EIGHTY-NINTH Semi-Annual Statement OF THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF Hartford, Conn., ON THE First Day of January, 1864, Made to the Auditor of Illinois, pursuant to the Statute of that State, entitled "An Act to Regulate Insurance Companies not Incorporated by the State of Illinois."

ASSETS FOR JANUARY 1, 1864. [illegible]

STATE STOCKS. [illegible]

REAL ESTATE. [illegible]

BONDS. [illegible]

RAILROAD STOCK. [illegible]

UNITED STATES STOCKS. [illegible]

HARTFORD BANKS. [illegible]

NEW YORK BANKS. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS BANKS. [illegible]

Total Assets [illegible]

LIABILITIES. [illegible]

Total liabilities [illegible]

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, President. LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary. Hartford, January 1st, 1864.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, ss.—Personally appeared before me, Henry Fowler, a Justice of the Peace, duly qualified to administer oaths, Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary, and made oath that the foregoing statement of the assets and condition of the Ætna Insurance Company is true. Henry Fowler, Justice of the Peace.

[illegible] JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

AGENCIES Located in all the Principal Cities and Towns in the State of Illinois.

BRANCH OFFICE, 171 Vine Street, Cincinnati. J. B. BENNETT, General Agent.

HUBBARD & HUNT AGENTS FOR CHICAGO AND VICINITY.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 172 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Miscellaneous.

KENDALL'S

MOISTENS, BEAUTIFIES, OBERATES, LENGTHENS, INVIGORATES, NOURISHES, EMBELLISHES THE HAIR.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE, IS A RARE COMPOUND OF STIMULATING EXTRACTS FROM FLOWERS, ROOTS AND HERBS, For the Growth, Beauty and Permanent Vigor of THE HAIR. [illegible] For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [illegible] GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 & 26 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Good News for the Unfortunate! THE LONG SOUGHT FOR DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND Cherokee Injection, Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves. [illegible] C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, COMPOUNDED FROM Roots, Barks and Leaves. Cherokee Cure! An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, [illegible] C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty street, New York. Sold at Wholesale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & SMITH, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, H. SCOVILL. At retail by all Druggists in the city and throughout the country.

Commission Merchants.

H. M. DUPEE & CO. Wholesale Provision Dealers AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Keep constantly on hand, and through the season, Beef, Pork, Lard, Hams, Side Meats, Smoked Beef, Tongues, &c., &c. [illegible] H. M. DUPEE & CO., 124 South Water Street.

CONVERSE & KENNETT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

OBER, ATWATER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, [illegible]

CASH ADVANCES. E. McCHESNEY, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, Corner South Water and Wells streets, Chicago. [illegible]

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

DAVID STUART & CO. AMERICAN Produce Commission Merchants, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. [illegible]

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND RECEIVERS OF HIGHWINES, [illegible]

R. V. MONTAGUE & CO. [illegible]

Business Cards.

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARKS, Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, [illegible]

STORRS & MARKS, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1864.

THE CITY.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

Its Early History and Struggles—The First Board—A Novel Record of Attendance—Procuring a Charter—The Second Board—Moving About—Refreshments and Loafers—Gradual Increase in Membership, Wealth and Influence.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE BOARD ON THE VARIOUS COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES IN THE WEST.

War Record of the Board—What It has done for the Soldiers—Present Standing.

Next 'Change—Removal.

The present movement of our Board of Trade forms quite an epoch in its history; intimately identified as it is with that of all that makes Chicago—her commerce. It is at such times that we take a peculiar pleasure in looking back over the history of the past, noting the early struggles, the doubtful success, and the warnings of failure which always present the establishment of the full power of such a body. The subsequent stages, the gradual increase of importance and usefulness, are full of interest. The Chicago Board of Trade has passed the first manhood, yet in that short period it has carved out for itself a noble name, has achieved a proud position, and willed beyond any with the prosperity of our city, it scarcely less so with that of the country, inasmuch which it has done so much, in division in time of peace, and for whose integrity it has labored so patriotically and devotedly in the trickiness times of civil war.

THE STRUGGLES.

Early in the year 1849—a time anterior to the introduction of the iron-horse, which now scours over the broad and fertile prairies of Illinois—long before elevators of one million bushels capacity were ever thought of—a time when the clamors of a lumber schooner from this port received a "local" notice in the columns of the TRIBUNE—when elevators used horses as a motive power, Thomas Richmond and W. L. Whiting, Esqs., discussed one afternoon the propriety of establishing a Board of Trade in Chicago. Mr. Richmond was then in the elevating business, and Mr. Whiting was a grain broker—the first who pursued this avocation in Chicago. These gentlemen consulted with other business men, and the result of this consultation was an invitation (published in the TRIBUNE) for the merchants generally to meet together on the 15th of March, 1849, to take the initiatory steps in regard to the formation of the Chicago Board of Trade. The following is a copy of the call:

"Merchants and business men who are favorable to the establishment of a Board of Trade in this city, are requested to meet at the Office of R. K. Whiting on the 15th (March, 1849), at 3 o'clock p. m.

Wadsworth, Byer & Chapin,	John H. Kinzie,
Geo. Scott,	Nodine, Walker & Co.,
J. H. Burch & Co.,	Wm. Ogden,
Gurney, Hathaway & Co.,	Charles Walker,
H. H. Magie & Co.,	Thomas Dyer,
Noel & Church,	Raymond, Gibbs & Co."

At this meeting nothing more was done than to pass resolutions stating that the growing trade of Chicago demanded the establishment of a Board of Trade. A constitution was then adopted and a committee appointed to draft by-laws to be submitted at an adjourned meeting to be held on the first Monday in April following, when they were adopted. All business notice invited to meet daily at the rooms of Isaac Speer over Gage of Haines' door store, on South Water street, which had been rented at $125 per annum. George Smith was appointed janitor, but declining to serve, Thos. Dyer was chosen in his stead. Charles Walker and John P. Chapin were chosen first and second Vice Presidents, and G. S. Hubbard, Geo. H. Wadsworth, Geo. Scott, Nathaniel Kellogg, John Rogers, H. G. Loomis, Geo. F. Foster, K. C. Bristol, J. H. Dunham, Thos. Dyer, G. A. Gibbs, John H. Kinzie, C. Speer, W. B. Ogden, J. S. Gurney, R. R. Rogers, E. B. Phelps, Jas. H. Walker, John Y. Read, W. B. Ogden, G. Lunt, Thomas Hale, E. W. Paddock, J. V. Germain, and L. P. Hilliard, were appointed Directors.

ADVANTAGES OF THE BOARD.

This year the Illinois and Michigan Canal was opened for the passage of boats; and as the Canal Trustees were about to move the Collector's office to Cantahpet, the Board passed resolutions, at which resolutions were passed protesting against the removal, on the ground that it would injure the business interests of the city. The growing trade of the city in lumber, provisions and produce, demanded the appointment of Inspectors for each of those articles, and a committee was appointed to appoint persons suitable for these positions. The Board appointed Messrs. S. S. Hallsted, Syl. vester Marsh and John Rogers, Inspectors of Pitch and Provisions, and James L. Hass and John Rogers, of Flour. Shortly after the Board of Commerce was requested to confer with the Common Council, as to the passing of ordinances for the regulation and government of the Inspectors. In October, the first semi-annual business meeting was held. J. H. Bush tendered his resignation as Treasurer, and Joel C. Walker was chosen to fill the vacancy. The financial wants of the day most attracted the attention of the Board, and a committee of five was appointed to submit a plan for the establishment of a general system of banking. A bill was submitted, which with some discussions and amendments was adopted. The committee was authorized to take measures necessary for its passage through the Legislature, and at the same time procure a charter for the Board.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

In April, 1850 the first annual meeting of the Board was held; the former president was re-elected together with John P. Chapin and Charles Walker as first and second Vice Presidents. The importance of obtaining telegraphic reports of the eastern markets for the use of the members was strongly urged and a committee was appointed to confer with the telegraph authorities. Mr. Whitney who had acted as Secretary, stated that he could not act any longer in that capacity. It was resolved that the Board be incorporated, and the name of "Board of Trade" and "Chambers of Commerce," be proposed for the use and information of the association. The hours for daily meetings on Change were fixed at 9 o'clock a. m. and 3 p. m. Steps were taken to make their presence visible at that hour. The rebuilding of the bridges—destroyed by a freshet in the June—drew up the attention of the Board to the necessity of facilitating a more extended intercourse between the city and cemetery, and a committee was appointed to report resolutions. John C. Dodge was elected Secretary.

TOLLS—TELEGRAPH—THE HARBOR.

The tolls on the canal next attracted attention. On the reception of a communication from the St Louis Chamber of Commerce, favoring a reduction as the views of the Board, thus a drawback ought to be allowed on property to and from the Mississippi, and from that river to tide water. The telegraph and the harbor of the Chicago River was being felt for the first time, and the Board determined to use all its influence for the further extension of this important agency to commercial prosperity. The condition of the harbor was also discussed earnestly, and a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the most effectual means of dredging out, and improving the harbor. The City Council had a short time previous, made an appropriation of $1,000, in bonds repayable in five years at 10 per cent interest. These bonds were placed at the disposal of the Board, and a committee was appointed in course of them to the best advantage. The daily meetings were very poorly attended, and this was considerable discussion. It was resolved that the daily hour of meeting be 12½ a. m. On September 26, resolutions of respect were passed to the memory of Col. T. S. Morgan—whose was the first death among the members.

FORMAL ORGANIZATION.

In April, 1851, the general law relating to the establishment of Boards of Trade, was read at a meeting of the Board, and it was resolved that the members should organize themselves under the act passed February 8, 1849. The following were also adopted:

This organization shall be called "The Board of Trade of the city of Chicago."

Annual and semi-annual meetings shall be held, and special meetings may be called at any time at the written request of ten members.

Each member joining the association shall sign the constitution, and pay the sum of $5 into the treasury, per annum, and in addition pay such sums annually as shall be decided on by the vote of the Board.

On examination of the Treasurer's books, a deficit of $126.50 was found, and it was recommended that the members should make up the deficit, in two dollars. It was resolved that the members sign the new constitution and pay three dollars, to be applied to expenses, but should they be required that the office furniture be turned over to the new board; and upon resolution it was decided that the Board of Trade do now dissolve, which was accordingly done, and the old board went out of existence.

On the 12th day of April, 1850, the new Board met at their rooms, and the new Constitution was drawn for signature, and at a meeting the following week an election was held for officers, which resulted in the appointment of Charles Walker as President; J. P. Chapin, Vice President; Thomas Hale, Treasurer, and John C. Dodge, Secretary.

MOVEMENTS FOR EXTENSION.

About this time the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence was a topic of considerable interest, and many strong resolutions were passed in its favor. The subject came up for discussion among the members of the Board, and they appointed a committee to procure statistics, such as would bear upon the case, and report at the next meeting. That committee subsequently presented a long, argumentative and logical report in favor of this project, which report was considered worthy of publication in the daily papers.

Notwithstanding the many and urgent invitations given to the members to meet daily, very few availed themselves of the privilege, and so on motion it was resolved that the hour of meeting be from 12 noon to 1 p. m.

To foster the Illinois Central Railroad, which had then been started, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and Col. James Shields succeeded in obtaining from Congress a grant of lands to the extent of the alternate sections of land on the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad, and to them, in very complimentary resolutions. These efforts in advancing the Prairie State were hailed with pleasure in which they participated, and a vote of thanks was given them at the same time. The Board was now in a flourishing condition, and its influence was felt in the affairs of the city. The telegraph extension was then being felt for the first time, and the Board determined to use all its influence for the further extension of this important agency to commercial prosperity. The condition of the harbor was also discussed earnestly, and a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the most effectual means of dredging out, and improving the harbor. The City Council had a short time previous, made an appropriation of $1,000, in bonds repayable in five years at 10 per cent interest. These bonds were placed at the disposal of the Board, and a committee was appointed in course of them to the best advantage. The daily meetings were very poorly attended, and there was considerable discussion. It was resolved that the daily hour of meeting be 12½ a. m. On September 26, resolutions of respect were passed to the memory of Col. T. S. Morgan—whose was the first death among the members.

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